'We Do Our Part'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'We Do Our Part'

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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Answers President's Call

Recovery Program Is Adopted

Pledges Deluge White House

Poland and Danzig Now Agree

Austria Banishes Scareheads

More Kidnapers Are Napped

THE American people send upon Washington in a great flood their pledges to support the Administration's plan for national recovery. President Roosevelt appeals to the people over the radio and the response begins instantly by wire and with morning by mail. The Chief Executive, in his third remarkably lucid and effective air talk, explains the voluntary code of business conduct by which employment is to be spread, wages raised and purchasing power so increased and distributed that consumption may overtake production and keep industrial, agricultural, commercial and all allied activity on its way. Twelve hours after the address the deluged White House secretaries give up the effort to enumerate with a human exclamation—"Oh, well, the country's with us; what's the use of giving names?"

¶ In the most daring peace-time experiment ever made, the President calls Capital and Labor each to get under its share. In order to distribute the benefits of rising prices throughout a population of 125,000,000 people, competitive groups must go on the same level as to wages and hours. The employer must face a 35-hour week and $14 minimum wage for labor, a 40-hour week and $15 minimum for white collar employees. Sacrifices for the employer lift their grim proportions, but the "Blue Eagle," soon to be the best-known emblem in America, hovers at his shoulder with the rejuvenating thunderbolts ready to set the nation in normal economic motion again—And, high and low, the American will give ear to the eagle and do his whatever part.

¶ The Christian Science Publishing Society, publisher of the Monitor, sends the White House its cheerful assumption of the pledge. In the Monitor's view whatever adjustments may be entailed become privileges if they contribute to human welfare and advance. And the Monitor will assist others to come into alignment. The first appeal is from the wife of a midwestern manufacturer who sees the family business seriously crippled if contracts made at low rates on the present scales are fulfilled under new schedules of production. To her this reply: The Monitor knows the Administration will provide a reasonable way—It could not ask you for a little help for others at a large harm to yourself.

¶ The flood of blank agreements for employers to sign will now surge through the mails. The great plan may be in full operation before Labor Day. The President expects it to be. "I do have faith and retain faith," he says in his radio speech, "in the strength of common purpose, and in the strength of unified action taken by the American people." The slogan advanced by the President is very likely in the days ahead to vie with the national anthem—"We do our part!"

¶ Poland and Danzig cheer Europe with a show of bringing their ancient, bitter difficulties to the basis of understanding. Supplementing a League committee, Poles and Danzigers talk directly with each other, with the result that an agreement is reached on the treatment of the Polish minority in the Free City, importation of Danzig officials from Germany, control of customs, postal régime, and equitable division of Polish trade between Danzig and Gdynia. Poland is surprised, Danzig surprised, Europe amazed to see a war cloud clearing—Men of many minds uniting in one purpose spells peace and power too.

¶ Austria strips its newspapers of their glaring headlines with an anti-sensation decree. The longest banner lines appearing in Vienna's dailies cover only three columns; the most vociferous type in them is mere 36 point. Equally effective in transforming the appearance of the papers is the fact that the subdued headlines tell only what is in the text. The semiofficial Reichspost alone has the saving humor or the saving sense to welcome the wonder—It rejoices that the press has changed its carnival dress of the post-war period for civilian clothes.

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice scores again in its war to the end on kidnapers. Roger Touhy, Chicago gang leader, and three of his desperate henchmen are taken in heavily-armed cars to Milwaukee to avoid a rescue attack, and after being lodged in jail the statement is made that the prisoners are positively identified as the kidnapers who extracted a ransom of $100,000 from the family of William Hamm Jr., St. Paul brewer. Many department detectives take up the trail of the abductors of Charles F. Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma oil man—More and more the big kidnapers will now become the forcibly detained.

'Eyes Up'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Balbo's Air Armada

Jobs in Forests Saved for Winter In Massachusetts

Governor Commits State to Program of 'More and Better Parks'

The jobs of more than 6000 foresters are saved for the winter.

A single scratch of Covenor Ely's pen committed Massachusetts to a program of "more and better parks," giving the welfare lists a prodigious "dig in the sides." As a result, smoke spurts more cheerily than ever from the "chow" tents of 50 state forest camps.

To keep the foresters on the job, the State needs more park land. The "6000" have enough work left on existing parks to keep busy well into the fall. An appropriation of $250,000 is asked to increase the park system by 50,000 acres before 1935. A preliminary grant of $10,000 sends the forestry experts jubilantly into the woods looking for possible park sites and checking land titles.

Meanwhile, the "6000" rest easy with the assurance of loose change jingling in their pockets for some time to come. The State smiles because the Federal Government pays the wages. And federal authorities are happy at the chance to increase purchasing power.

Adjacent to Boston

So far as feasible, land to be added to the park system of 120,000 acres will be purchased in the so-called Bay State Circuit, that is, within a 25-mile radius of Boston.

One of the first steps will be to enlarge the Harold Parker Forest lying in Reading, North Andover and Middleton. It will soon stretch into Boxford and Georgetown, according to Mr. Harris Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

New parks are planned in South Worcester County and Bristol County. Otherwise, the experts will concentrate on enlarging present parks.

The purpose of the State Conservation Department is to use federal coöperation in forestry work for necessary projects so far as possible. It is not desired to "doll up" the parks for the sake of hiring men. It was this argument that swayed the Legislature over to the side of expansion.

Model Forests Pictured

A picture of model forests, covering thousands of acres, criss-crossed with bridle paths, footpaths and crude roads to minimize fire hazards, with ponds for swimmers and patrolled overnight camping grounds, was visualized by Mr. Samuel A. York, Commissioner of Conservation, provided the Federal Government keeps on with its forestry program for the next 15 months.

At the Farm and Home Week celebrations today at Massachusetts State College, the commissioner extolled the idea of combining the demands of the foresters for more timber land with the demands of the public for more space to relax in, and presto—producing a park system unsurpassed in the country.

On the surface, the two demands would seem to conflict, he said. But if properly handled, he argued, they will produce coöperative results. Public lands, it was his contention, are the safety valves where citizens can let off some of the pressure built up in crowded tenements and streets.

Nation Backs Roosevelt's More-Pay-Less-Work Plea; Flood of Pledges Pours In

'We Do Our Part'

THE Christian Science Publishing Society today sent a telegram to President Roosevelt announcing its intention to become an N. R. A. Member.

Signed by The Christian Science Monitor, the telegram read: "We are happy to assure you of our whole-hearted support and compliance with the Administration's blanket agreement in your earnest effort to restore prosperity in our country."

With the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society will immediately sign the blanket code prepared by the President under the National Recovery Act establishing shorter working hours and higher minimum wages.

Under this code office workers of all departments of the Publishing Society, including The Christian Science Monitor, will be placed on a forty-hour week or less, and mechanical workers on a thirty-five-hour week. The code will also be applied to the local organization of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

It is the desire of the President that the blanket code shall come into effect throughout American industry on Aug. 1, and the Publishing Society will apply it beginning on that date. This blanket code will be operative until it shall be followed by individual codes more specifically worked out for the various industries.

The decision to become immediately an N. R. A. Member follows a conference which a Trustee of the Publishing Society had with N. R. A. executives in Washington last week, during which it was remarked by an official that the Publishing Society was the first individual firm to volunteer its co-operation in this manner.

In taking this action, the Publishing Society is desirous of giving practical support to President Roosevelt's slogan, "We do our part."

Millions Hear President on Radio Ask for Aid on Personal Basis

Declares All Must Seek Common Goal

People Are Asked to Support Merchants Who Display Symbol of Patriotism

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Support for President Roosevelt's recovery program rolled into Washington today in a great wave.

The Chief Executive in a frank and vigorous radio address to the country last night appealed for support for the new voluntary code of business conduct, and asked that responses should be sent direct to him.

That started it. A few minutes after he concluded the response began. It continued all evening, all night, all day today—by special messenger, by telephone calls, telegrams. Today the first huge batches of mail from near-by points arrived. White House secretaries staggered under the burden.

At first, some effort was made to give the substance of the messages received; then the effort was made only to enumerate the number of replies. Then finally even that effort was abandoned.

The laconic statement was made by one of the President's personal secretaries: "Oh, well, the country's with us. What's the use of mentioning names?"

Thus was begun the campaign destined to have incalculable results on American life and industry; the effort to give the United States for the first time an ordered and systematic national economy, until the last remnants of economic stress disappear from the national scene in disorderly retreat. Without dissenting voice, it is appraised here as the most daring peace-time experiment ever made in the New World.

Emblem Makes Appearance

Today the "blue eagle," with outstretched wings and grasping in one claw a symbolic cogwheel of industry and in the other three lively-looking thunderbolts, made its appearance in newspaper pages all over America.

This is to be the symbol which in the next few months will appear in nearly every shop window, every factory, every publishing house, every department store in the country.

Day after tomorrow, postmen over America will deliver to the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 employers blank forms for them to fill out in token of their support for the campaign. The campaign has one objective: To distribute the benefits of rising prices evenly throughout the population of 125,000,000.

Signature of the pledge to the N. R. A. campaign involves very real sacrifices in many cases upon the employer who makes it. It pledges him to establish a 35-hour week and a $14 minimum wage for common labor, and a 40-hour week and a $15 minimum wage for the "white-collar" employee.

Broke all Precedents

The objective of the program is the same: To give the employee a greater purchasing power with which to build a firm foundation for returning prosperity, and to put a brake on the expansion of industry itself so that productivity will not once more get out of hand in relationship to consumer demand.

Mr. Roosevelt broke with all precedents when he asked the nation to make its reply direct to him as to the colossal campaign. But then the whole affair now under way in Washington has an air of difference. The objective which Mr. Roosevelt is sponsoring is unlike any ever before placed before the American public.

Furthermore the surroundings of the President as he spoke were unique. Listening to the voice from the White House last night, men and women over the country could not visualize that the Chief Executive was hemmed around by moving picture and sound recording apparatus. These sound records were taken for the purpose of spreading the same gospel of high wages and shorter hours all over America in the start of a whirlwind publicity campaign comparable in size only to the huge war-time liberty loan drives.

Hot Night in Washington

Nor was there anything of stiffness or smacking of careful rehearsal in the broadcast itself. Once in the midst of his speech he stopped short and, turning from the microphone, shouted:

"Where is that glass of water?"

When the water had been brought to the thirsty speaker, he addressed himself once more to his nation-wide audience:

"It is very hot here in Washington tonight, my friends."

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the background of his economic policy since taking office, followed by a direct appeal for support by labor and capital alike for his new program.

Concluding his speech, the President said:

"I do have faith and retain faith, in the strength of common purpose and in the strength of unified action taken by the American people. That

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

[The full text of President Roosevelt's speech will be found on Page 3.]

Recovery Act Offers Its Aid In Campaign Against Rackets

Students of Organized Crime Point Out That Business and Labor Are Offered Unexpected Support by Terms of the Federal Measure

The Racketeer
Eleventh Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Business and labor have an unexpected chance to rid themselves of the racketeer through the Federal Industrial Recovery Act, it is pointed out here by students of organized crime.

The hoodlum wormed his way or was invited into business to keep up prices or protect trade territories, they explain. The Federal Government is now authorized to do for business what in many cases the gangster did or was hired to do. The Government is to let business men organize, keep prices stable and forbid price cutting. The racketeer has lost his job in the business world.

He has lost it, that is, if business will let him. The new law gives the racketeering business leader a fresh start. His character has been offered a new opportunity. If he goes with the Government, he will help rid business of its crime. If all he knows is the way of the hoodlum and if that is all he can adapt himself to, then crime may stick in his trade, and character loses.

Work Out New Deal

Business men in many cities can work out for themselves a new deal. Character is on trial, so these crime experts see it.

This view of the unmooted possibilities of the Recovery Act which Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is struggling to set into operation in Washington is vigorously projected by Mr. John Landesco of Chicago. Mr. Landesco is probably the best first-hand student of gangsters here. He wrote the chapters on organized crime for the recent Illinois crime survey, is research associate in criminology for the University of Chicago, and has just been made a member of the state board of pardons and paroles.

Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, seconds Mr. Landesco's analysis of what the new law governing business may do to rid it of gangsters. However Judge Bruce points out that the law is but for the short period of two years and that it may not be sustained in the courts.

The way that crime encrusted itself upon business to accomplish what business could not do for itself because, it was said, of the anti-trust laws, was brought out in the Chicago crime survey. These condi-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Chile's Volunteer Militia Legalized By Court Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—As the result of a verdict by the Supreme Court here, the Milicia Republicana, or the "Army of the Blue Crawlers," becomes a legal institution. The court verdict follows closely upon favorable voting in both Senate and Chamber regarding the 40,000 members of the volunteer army, pledged to uphold the Constitution and resist dictatorship government.

On July 24 about 20,000 members of the Milicia observed the first anniversary of its organization by an open-air lunch near the capital. Seven airplanes owed by the Milicia distributed pamphlets over a wide area in northern and southern Chile.

The suit which led to the Supreme Court decision was brought by a group of Talca lawyers, prompted by the Radicals and other Left elements, the charge being brought against the volunteer army that it was a clandestine and illegal body. Curiously enough the cause of the Milicia was defended by former President Juan Esteban Montero, himself a victim of political and military banditry. The court ruled that the "blues" were neither clandestine in character nor illegal in their activities.

The existence of the Milicia Republicana caused discontent and anger at the Radical and Democratic Party conventions and the policy of their representatives in the Cabinet in connection with this and other matters led to much criticism.

Three of the ministers decided to resign but their resignations were rejected by President Alessandri who, in a vigorous manifesto to the country, declared his determination to choose cabinet ministers without regard to party. He stated that he was elected on a national platform and would govern from a national viewpoint. "It is time for everyone calmly to meditate on his duty," he added.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 25, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Programs 4
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Accepting Good
(With German Translation)
Home Building and Gardening 8
Chess 9
Daily Features 13
Editorials 16

Things Present

What is wrong with this sentence: "His ties are all expensive ones"? See A Word a Day on the inside back page.

Full directions for making puppets will be found on the Progress in Education page.

Your German friend who is studying English may be helped by the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and more Vacation Vocations.

Balbo Armada Skirts Boston On Homeward Flight to Italy

Ships Fly Over City From New York in Cloud-Leadened Sky—Bucked Head Winds All Way—Expect to Reach Shediac, N. B., on Time

Gen. Italo Balbo's 24-plane armada was sighted over Boston Harbor about 1 p. m., today, pursuing a coast-skirting course with lowering clouds and rain closing in rapidly behind him. A north wind opposing him all the way up the coast cut down his time.

The combination of headwinds and low visibility eliminated any chance for the Italian leader to fly over the center of the city as all effort had to be put into making his objective, Shediac, N. B., before nightfall.

At Rockland, Maine, a surprise visit was made by one of the planes, which landed in the harbor in order to effect minor engine adjustments. At Vinalhaven, 15 miles out to sea, the fliers had covered 375 miles of their 650-mile hop, making them show an average speed of 125 miles an hour as against the 150 which has characterized most of their previous flying.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Italy's great armada of the sky lifted into the air from Jamaica Bay, off Floyd Bennett airport here today and as this is written is winging its way homeward with the promise by Gen. Italo Balbo's own meteorologist, Dr. Domenico Montinari, of safe flying weather on the first leg of the journey to Italy. This first stop is scheduled to be made at Shediac, N. B., where the Italian fliers will await further weather reports for an opportunity to cross the Atlantic under favorable flying conditions.

"Take no chances," is the motto of General Balbo, leader of the armada, as he wings homeward.

The start to Shediac was made from New York 10:01 a. m., eastern daylight time. The Italian fliers motored to Floyd Bennett Airport, arriving there at 9 o'clock. All was in readiness for the take-off, and the General and his lieutenants went directly to their seaplanes. Their flying boats were all tuned ready for the start, petrol and all necessary supplies aboard since yesterday. Only the word from the weather men was necessary for the start.

This came a few minutes before 9 o'clock. It said, in effect, that dur-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Self-Government Call Strengthened In Kenya Colony

Imposition of Income Tax Leads to Campaign for Financial Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya — Self-government for Kenya is being widely urged here following imposition of an income tax by the Imperial Government in face of strong protests from all parts of the colony.

When the general election for the Kenya Legislative Council is held early next year, it is expected that pressure will be exerted for a constitutional change to give the community further control over its own affairs.

Significance is attached to a statement of policy made during the budget debate by the acting leader of the European elected members, Capt. H. E. Schwartze.

"We are determined to press without remission," he said, "for such change in the Constitution as will give the elected members control of the colony's finance; will enable them to have a final say with regard to the colony's expenditure; and will further prevent any attempt in the future to impose taxation on the people against the will of the people."

It was true, he added, that one section of the community preferred a demand for some form of unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, while another section was fearful of the dangers of a hybrid body and sought an elected European majority.

Agreement Reached in Danzig On Status of Polish Minority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DANZIG, July 25 — Negotiations which have been in progress for some weeks between Polish and Danzig authorities here have now resulted in an agreement on the question of the treatment of the Polish minority in the Free City's territory.

Danzig's refusal to grant full treaty rights to the small community of Poles here is one of several questions which have embittered relations between the Poles and Danzigers for many years.

Consequently the agreement is regarded as highly significant, especially as negotiations are also in progress on practically all contentious questions at issue here, including importation of officials from Germany, control of customs, the postal régime and extent to which Poland is obliged to use the Port of Danzig in preference to its own new port, Gdynia, 15 miles away.

Details of the new arrangement about the Polish minority here have not been published yet. Indeed, the agreement is not expected to become definitive until a solution has been found to the problem of an equitable division of Polish trade between Danzig and Gdynia. Poles and Danzigers have been engaged in direct talks on these two questions for about 10 days.

The remaining three problems are being dealt with by a committee of the League of Nations consisting of E. H. Carr of England, chairman, Albert Calmes of Luxembourg and Ivan Subotitch of Yugoslavia.

The committee after a preliminary session in London in June has been studying the problems on the spot since early in July. It returned July 23 from a four-day visit to Warsaw where considerable progress was made. It expects to report to the Assembly of the League of Nations when it meets in September.

Significance of the present direct negotiations is regarded by both Poles and Danzigers as considerably enhanced by the fact that Danzig is now under control of the National Socialist Party. It is therefore axiomatic that any agreement Danzig makes with Poland will be signed after consultation with Berlin. That the strongly nationalistic government in Berlin should be ready to make concessions to Poland in regard to Danzig was totally unexpected in Warsaw.

And it is pointed out in the Polish capital that now for the first time since the World War there is a German Government able to make an agreement with a foreign country to which no German will take exception. It is therefore felt that now is the time to try to come to terms with Germany. Consequently if Chancellor Adolf Hitler decides to pursue a moderate foreign policy he will find a strong disposition toward concessions on the part of Poland, provided they do not involve major sacrifices.

Ships Automatically Kept on Course By Device of Technology Experts

Like a hound with its nose to the trail, the electric eye of a new servo-mechanistic device perfected at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology follows the jagged guide lines of charts much as a mariner follows his compass. The new machine, intended to control or serve other machines, operates unusually fast. It was perfected by Dr. H. L. Hazen, assistant professor of electrical engineering.

Among many uses which are suggested for the mechanism, the most prominent are the automatic control of industrial processes, the gyroscopic stabilization and steering of ships and aircraft, and for the operation of various types of recording instruments. In its present form the "robot" is required to make a pointer follow the line of a mathematical curve drawn on paper which represents a part of a complex engineering problem.

The new machine is distinguished from previous devices by its high speed of response or alertness and by its smoothness of control. It is so quick when called upon to act that within one-twentieth of a second it has completed its control operation. Smoothness of control is achieved by making its action "aperiodic" to use a nautical term, which means that the helmsman always turns the wheel just far enough and for just the correct length of time to bring the ship exactly to her course.

Previous inventions may be likened to a helmsman who always keeps his rudder over too long and as a result heads off his course first on one side and then on the other.

In the motor lies the secret of the rapid action. The moving parts of this motor have little weight, the iron which usually rotates having been made stationary. As a result, this motor can start and stop with great rapidity and takes but little current. For example, if the current from an ordinary radio receiver tube is suddenly connected to the motor, it reaches nearly its normal speed of 500 revolutions a minute in about one-fiftieth of a second, having turned during this time only about one-eighth of a single revolution.

One of the most interesting of applications suggested for the new device is the automatic steering of ships or aircraft by direct reading of the compass. In undertaking to hold a vessel on a course, the photo-electric cell would look through the slit at the boundary between black and white areas on the compass card, while the motor through suitable means would control the position of the rudder. Thus whenever the ship deviated from her course, the rudder would be moved in such a direction as to bring her back to the correct heading.

Miss Perkins Files Away Another Card With Incipient Strikes She Has Stayed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in effecting postponement today of a threatened strike in the women's garment industry, apparently has added another to her enviable list of amicably settled labor disputes. Only three months ago she brought about adjournment of the anthracite mine wage conference considering a 35 per cent wage cut. For many years she has sat in controversies and handed down decisions which have had the effect of laws.

The walk-out of about 30,000 cloak makers was scheduled for this week when negotiations between the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the employer groups—the Industrial Council of Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers; the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, representing respectively the "inside" shops, the contractors and the jobbers—were broken off in Washington by a dispute on wage scales and the proposed substitution of the piece-work for the week-work system.

In a telegram to Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the union, Miss Perkins urged against a strike "while the coat and suit code is under consideration" by the industrial recovery administrators.

"I believe such action premature," her message says. "May I earnestly urge that you delay action until you know provisions of the code, which, I understand, will be ready shortly."

The reply of the union, in acceding to Secretary Perkins' request to postpone action temporarily, stressed the urgency of the workers' situation, "as the employers in the coat and suit industry are making up fall garments in order to fill up stocks in anticipation of a strike, and this uncertainty might cause our workers irreparable injury."

Simultaneously union and employers' representatives prepared to return to Washington to resume efforts to reach an agreement, upon invitation of Prof. Earl Dean Howard, deputy industrial recovery administrator in charge of the garment industry, and of the labor advisory board of the Administration.

Grain Men Told To Put Their Own Houses in Order

Drastic Federal Action, They Hear, Will Follow Failure to Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—A master code to govern the grain marketing industry was under consideration here today as a result of a governmental warning to an all-day conference of grain traders yesterday that they must put their house in order or the Government will take drastic action.

More suitable grain prices and less speculation is the aim of the proposed code of fair competition. In addition to regulations governing the grain-marketing industry as a whole, there would be subordinate codes to cover elevators and other branches.

While the agreement is being worked out, the emergency regulations adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade and other exchanges will continue in effect. These limit fluctuations of the market on any one day and fix the minimum trading price for grain at the closing prices of July 20. These regulations were put into effect after violent fluctuations disrupted the grain market last week and farm administrators became alarmed that the recovery program might be endangered.

The grain industry was told by Mr. George N. Peek, chief administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, that the Government is ready to act if the grain trade cannot set its own house in order.

Mr. Charles J. Brand, co-administrator, told the conference that the Government is not going to invest more than $100,000,000 in production control and let the marketing of grain go on in the "same old way."

The conference was held behind closed doors but the federal farm administrators sat in with the grain traders, explaining what the Government wants to see done.

Mr. Peek thanked the representatives of the grain trade for coming:

"Your response to our invitation," he said, "is proof that your concern in the situation is as great as our own."

Among those at the conference were Mr. Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade; Mr. J. S. Hart, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and Mr. P. B. Getchell, president, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Carey expressed the opinion that the "emergency situation is righting itself very rapidly." He said he had received word by long-distance telephone that an unusual amount of distressed holdings was liquidated yesterday.

Business Heads to Put Pittsburgh Into Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 25—Five hundred industrial and civic leaders, including Mr. W. L. Mellon, Mr. Howard Heinz and Mr. A. W. Robertson, will launch Pittsburgh's renewed drive on the economic slump tomorrow in response to a request by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

The committee of 500 was named yesterday by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, following receipt of a telegram from General Johnson urging the coöperation of outstanding industrialists in furthering the recovery program of the Administration.

At tomorrow's meeting Mayor John S. Herron will be honorary chairman and Mr. John S. Fisher, former Governor, general chairman. The committee's responsibility will be to conduct an educational and organization campaign among business forces here.

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WE DO OUR PART

EMPLOYERS' EMBLEM

The Eagle, in Blue on a White Background, Holds Lightning Bolts and Cogwheel, Symbolic of Power of United Action. "N. R. A." and "We Do Our Part" Are in Red. "Member" is in Blue.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—When informed by telegraph that The Christian Science Publishing Society had joined the National Industrial Recovery mobilization campaign, the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor immediately displayed the official N. R. A. member's insignia of an eagle with out-stretched wings, and the words "N. R. A. membership—we do our part" on its entrance door, in the national press building.

Virginia Manufacturers Indorse Roosevelt's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 25—President Roosevelt's plan to raise wages and reduce working hours, as a means of spreading employment and increasing purchasing power, has the support of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association, it was stated by Mr. Frank G. Louthan, of Richmond, secretary.

It was estimated that approximately 225,000 persons are employed in Virginia in factories and plants, and that they stand to receive fatter pay envelopes when the many different industries have completed codes and put them into effect.

The association represents all of the large industries and approximately 60 per cent of all plants in Virginia. Mr. Louthan estimated that employment in plants of association members has been increased by 20 per cent during the past 60 days, with the increase fairly general in nature. All told, it is estimated that 225,000 persons are drawing pay from industries in Virginia at this time.

Business Favors Codes

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25 (AP)—Ninety per cent of the business and industrial concerns in the nation want the new federal codes to work and may be depended upon to support them. Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said yesterday.

"As for the 'chiselers' and price-cutters who represent not over 10 per cent of the total, the Government can invoke its power, under the Industrial Recovery Act, to license concerns in all lines of business."

Roosevelt Recovery Code Supported By Philadelphia Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—As evidence of their whole-hearted cooperation with President Roosevelt's program for industrial recovery, a number of this city's business leaders have already taken action to put the new code of increased pay and shortened hours of work, at the same time expressing their willingness to subscribe to the spirit as well as the letter of the new agreement.

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Co., and Mr. Robert E. Wood, president, addressed the following telegram to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act:

"Believing as we do that you are adopting a wise and rapid program for bringing about national recovery, our company will cheerfully sign the President's reëmployment agreement at the earliest opportunity. We pledge ourselves not only to live up to this agreement to the letter, but in its spirit as well."

The New York Shipbuilding Company announced that beginning with the week of July 24, a minimum wage for common labor would be set at 40 cents an hour, and that for skilled labor at the rates in effect in 1929, with a maximum working week of 40 hours. Statement to this effect was sent to President Roosevelt, with the further assurance that the company stood ready to alter any part of this new code if found to conflict with the general code for industry.

Mr. Arthur C. Dorrance of the Campbell Soup Company, in a telegram to Mr. Charles J. Beard, Co-administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, expressed the company's support of the President's blanket code for industry and a willingness to coöperate fully.

Illinois June Employment Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—With a total increase of 5.2 per cent in employment and 7 per cent in pay rolls during June, Illinois industry showed a substantial gain for the third consecutive month, it was reported July 22, by the Illinois Department of Labor. The best gains were made by the manufacturing industries, whose pay rolls increased 13.1 per cent during the month.

Nation Rallies To President's Plea for Help

(Continued from Page 1)

is why I am asking the employers of the nation to sign this common covenant with me—to sign it in the name of patriotism and humanity.

"That is why I am asking the workers to go along with us in a spirit of understanding and helpfulness."

Boston Firms Respond Eagerly to President's Plea for Coöperation

Greater Boston employers are doing their part.

Workers in representative industries are beginning to fall in step with the resounding tread of labor's upward marching millions. Wholehearted messages bearing pledges of loyalty and coöperation poured in upon the smiling instigator of America's new deal at the White House from the executive offices of scores of local business organizations today.

The lathe and loom, the pick and shovel are beginning to symbolize opportunity instead of drudgery as thousands of workers see the demoralizing disparity between these factors whittled down to the bedrock of social equality under the Administration's plan for shorter hours and higher wages.

Concrete evidence is giving powerful impetus to the forward and upward march. Fifteen hundred employees of Bird & Son, Inc., of Walpole, poured into the factory gates today to find a notice on all bulletin boards that beginning next Monday, the entire force will start a 35-hour week at a wage increase corresponding to the scale in effect in July, 1929.

Company Writes President

While 1500 employees were rejoicing in the management's new deal that has carried them through the gates of labor's promised land, company officials were framing a message to President Roosevelt expressing their hearty approval of his plan for the working man.

The bulletin posted this morning pointed out that the "new code makes necessary many changes in our plans and policies. We need the help of every individual in order to make the Government's plan succeed. It is a grand opportunity to see how good a job we can do."

The notice was signed by Mr. Phillip R. Allen, president of the big roofing concern. He notified the President that his company accepted the blanket code pending approval of the special codes, which will eventually be applied to its various lines of manufacturing.

The Bird company was one of the first of the local industries to qualify for the employers' badge of coöperation which Mr. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, is issuing to all business concerns which support the new working codes.

Shoe and Leather Men Act

The New England Shoe & Leather Association, representing scores of large New England manufacturers is another outstanding group which is taking steps to do its part and hoist the coveted eagle. Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the shoe association, said that notices were sent out to all members today asking them to coöperate with the President's recovery forces "cheerfully and loyally."

Boston retail merchants are working out new schedules providing for shorter working hours and higher pay. Mr. Richard R. Mitton, head of Jordan Marsh Company, speaking on behalf of members of the Boston Retail Trade Board, reaffirmed the board's policy to coöperate in every way.

Attempts to determine the position of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in relation to the new deal for workers failed to elicit any concrete statement from the local management. Typical of the unwieldy system of large corporations, efforts to question a responsible executive led the questioner down the conventional gantlet of futility.

An "assistant" to the publicity department head said that the company had the question under consideration. When the company officials completed their deliberations, they would have an announcement for all the newspapers.

Code Popular in Boston

Reaction to President Roosevelt's blanket code was distinctly favorable and the first reports to 'each Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, today, was described by him as "very encouraging." Mr. Butler has been given charge of the machinery for putting the blanket code into effect in all New England except Connecticut, which is assigned to the New York district.

The Chelsea Chamber of Commerce called a meeting to which 1300 merchants were invited to hear Mr. Ray Hudson of the New England Council explain the blanket code, Mr. Butler was informed.

Requests for speakers to explain the new blanket code are virtually flooding Mr. Butler's office in the Custom House Tower and he said today that he would appreciate greatly volunteers. Asked how speakers were expected to treat a subject that they themselves did not understand, Mr. Butler laughingly replied that he would give a full course of instruction to all volunteering.

In the meantime, a stream of wires, letters and messages of all kinds is flooding Mr. Butler's office—a hopeful presage to general industrial activity. Out of the five assistants in his office, all but one are busily engaged on the code plan work, the fifth handling the entire work connected with both foreign and domestic commerce.

Heads Boston District Board

Mr. Butler, who has just returned to Boston from Washington, has been appointed secretary of the district recovery board of seven members, which has not yet been named for this district. Headquarters for the time being are in the bureau offices in the Customs House, to which all blanket codes, agreements and certificates of compliance are to be submitted. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are expected to sign these codes and submit them within a few days. Mr. Butler will have a complete list of all who accept the code and certify to their own compliance with its provisions.

A list of names of those who signed the code will be mailed to the various post offices in New England from Mr. Butler's office. Postmasters are to segregate the names and display publicly a list of all signers who are engaged in business in each community. The postmasters will also distribute the insignia of merit to those coöperating in making out the codes.

Mr. Butler was assigned to the London office of the bureau for nearly nine years and in January, 1928, was the first official trade representative of the United States to the Irish Free State. In 1929, Mr. Butler was given charge of the Boston office as district manager, a position he has since held.

Work of placing the blanket code in operation is to be uniform all over the United States, and in each case will be handled through the district office of the bureau in the various communities. There are 23 of these offices outside of Boston, scattered at strategic points throughout the nation.

English Programs Sought In Canadian Radiocasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A petition to which, it is stated, some 30,000 signatures have already been obtained, is being widely circulated in Alberta urging upon the Canadian Radio Commission that the English language only be used in coast-to-coast programs.

The petition states that the Canadian Radio Commission is radiocasting daily programs of which a large proportion are in the French language, although the French-speaking population represents a comparatively small percentage of the population of Canada and the greater proportion of these can understand the English langauge.

Employment of Orientals Protested by Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Association of Seamen protested to the British Columbia Government against the employment of Oriental labor on ships of Canadian registry, subsidized in their operations by the Canadian Government. The association quoted figures to show that 2547 Orientals were employed on ships of three Canadian lines operating on the Pacific coast while, at the same time, many Canadian seamen were out of work.

The Provincial Government was asked to take up the subject with the Federal Government which, through its mail and other subsidies, can influence the character of labor employed on shipping lines.

WCAE Builds New Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 25—With the granting of a construction permit by the Federal Radio Commission, ground has been broken for a radio transmitting station for WCAE, to be located in Baldwin township, south of the Monongahela River here.

Serving a population of about 1,240,000 persons within a radius of 10 miles, the new station will be fitted with all the newest appliances in radio engineering. Since there are no telephone or electric light lines within half a mile of the station, all such power facilities will have to be constructed.

Fancy This in the Middle of Illinois!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—ACME-P. & A.

NORWEGIAN SCHOOLSHIP SORLANDET AT CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Blunt Words Chosen By Roosevelt Chiefs

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 25

PLAIN speaking, with now and again a "sting" to it, has its place in Administration execution of the Roosevelt program these days.

Some samples:

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, presiding at the hearing on the oil code, cuts a wordy witness short:

"We don't want to listen to harangues. You must submit facts to back up your assertions."

Mr. George N. Peek, farm administrator, to grain dealers:

"Put your house in order or the Government will act."

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, telling Cleveland men no federal money is going their way until the State Legislature comes across with some:

"One of the reasons the Legislature did nothing was that they thought I was bluffing. I am glad to have the issue drawn. . . . If the Ohio Legislature decided the unemployed of Ohio are not important to them, I do not see why we should lose any sleep about it here."

Norwegian Cadets Leave Chicago For Long Voyage Home

Embryo Tars Gave Lake Port First Sight of Old Windjammer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Living on board ship, yet having a world's fair spread out for a front yard, just suited the Norwegian cadets stationed aboard the Norwegian training ship Sörlandet.

Anchored in its berth near the island at a Century of Progress, the Sörlandet, which is now on its long journey back across the Atlantic, swung lazily marking time while the 88 cadets continued their seamanship training and occasionally got a fling around the fair grounds.

Fair-haired, blue-eyed young boys they were—15 to 17 years old—Norway's future seamen. They did not find Chicago a strange city. In fact they claim they had more Norwegian visitors here than they would have had if anchored in a Norwegian port.

"We consider Chicago our second Norwegian city," one of the officers remarked, and told how many of the boys have cousins, uncles and aunts living right here. Other relatives came from every part of the United States to greet their young kin from the old country. From Winnipeg, New Orleans, San Francisco, New York, Minneapolis and in-between points they dribbled in with the family greetings.

In their white suits with blue collars and their upturned white sailor hats the cadets wove in and out among the crowds in the evening, for then they were "on their own" with no supervision.

So good was their behavior in these excursions about the grounds that the week before sailing Capt. H. Brunsvik extended their checking-in time to 10 p. m., a half hour beyond their usual bedtime, because he said not a single complaint had come in.

Life on board the Sörlandet was much the same as it was during the long sail across the Atlantic, except that here were no sails to be rigged and no waves to be reckoned with. Every morning cleaning the boat before breakfast was the order. Later, down went the cadets to the lower deck for a session with bookkeeping, mathematics, seamanship, history, English and Norwegian.

Later on, the afternoon studies were dispensed with for educational tours in fair buildings. In the planetarium the boys, who had lived for weeks with a starry dome above their ocean home, learned more about the position of the planets. At the Field Museum they were keen about the American Indian exhibits.

Wash day came twice a week for the ship's crew. On Monday each boy had to wash his own "parade" clothes—those white suits which invariably needed a good soaking after the Sunday dress-up. Clothes lines were stretched from mast to mast on the boat, and soon the white things swing to the lake breeze like so many flags. On Friday the dark blue working clothes are put through the big buckets. Ironing and sewing on buttons are all a part of the day's job.

Eight boys, who were training to be stewards, did the cooking. Over a big coal stove they prepared food in large containers, almost large enough for two bushels of cooked rice, potatoes or beans. Even when the captain swung a party the same boys baked the Norwegian cakes and prepared the special steaks.

"Truls," that smiley, curly-haired cadet in the kitchen crew, won special honor. Not one single dish did he break on the whole rolling ocean voyage.

Oakland Radio Beacon To Help Air Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—To help eliminate the peril of fog to bay region airmen, a $45,000 radio beacon station which will make possible the directing of ships to the landing field by means of a radio beam, is under construction at Oakland Municipal Airport by the United States Department of Commerce Airways Division.

The new station will be so situated that it will serve the transcontinental airway to the east as well as the coastal airways to the north and south, says Mr. Arthur Johnson, airways traffic supervisor for the department.

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Enduring Effect Of Recovery Act Is Believed Sure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—Declaring that the Industrial Recovery Act marks the beginning of a new and enduring era in the history of the relationship between business and government, Dean William H. Spencer of the school of business of the University of Chicago said yesterday that the effect would endure even if the legislation is permitted to expire at the end of two years.

"The tendency toward collectivism in business will undoubtedly continue in the future, not necessarily in the further growth of the individual business unit, but in the strengthening of the bonds of trade associations over their members," Dean Spencer said. "The trade association will definitely become the group through which the relationship between government and business will be articulated.

"Government, to perform its function efficiently in such an era, will also have to undergo changes. The principles and practices of organization and administration in business are certainly not what they should be. In the field of government, largely because competition has not forced developments, the principles of organization and administrtion are by comparison with those in business, pitifully antiquated.

"Government, working under a constitution which was formed for stagecoach days and which has seen little development since, is now grappling with a technological giant. It certainly must give attention to the problems of organization and administration if it is to perform well its function in the new era."

Revolution in Forest Work Is Forecast by Lumber Code

Inclusion of Conservation Clause Promises to Eliminate Destructive Exploitation and Management of Forests as Crops Rather Than Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—By the inclusion of a conservation clause in the forestry code submitted to the Roosevelt Administration by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the prospect is opened here for as great a revolution in American woods operations as there has been recently in the American monetary standard.

Statements made by Mr. Wilson Compton, executive of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and by Mr. John W. Blodgett, president of the same association, point out that the Industrial Recovery Act makes it necessary for lumbermen to include conservation as an element of their code of fair competition.

The hope is expressed that effective means of forest conservation and reforestation on a national scale will be enacted which will ultimately cause American forests to be managed as crops rather than as mines. Some 400,000,000 acres of privately owned timber land are affected by the new forestry proposals which seek to eliminate for all time the old-time system of destructive exploitation.

In a letter of June 20, 1933, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, informed Mr. Compton that Mr. Roosevelt wanted any code relating to the cutting of timber to include "some definite provison for the control of destructive exploitation."

"The justification for this position," Mr. Wallace said, "lies in the declared policy of the Industrial Recovery Act to conserve natural resources. It lies also in the fact that sound and lasting industrial recovery in the forest industries can be brought about only by practices that will insure the perpetuation of the basic forest resources and hence be in the highest interest of both the industries themselves and the general public."

On June 27 the board of directors of the American Forestry Association, which has long advocated radical conservation reforms, adopted a strongly worded resolution, upholding the N. R. A. as an "unparalleled opportunity to begin rehabilitation of the forest industry along sound lines of economic stability, sustained yield, management of resources and public welfare."

This resolution was brought up for discussion at the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held recently at Chicago, where general agreement with the sentiments expressed was accorded by the lumbermen, who represent the practical side of the great industry. In the past, differences of viewpoint and approach have often caused hostility between the foresters and the lumbermen, but in the light of changed conditions brought about by N. R. A., there is now prospect for a united front in behalf of conservation and enlightened methods of forest growth for almost the first time.

Lumbermen, however, must require public coöperation to attain the ideal objectives depicted by the foresters, according to Mr. Blodgett, who made a personal reply to the letter of the forestry association. Chronic overproduction and ruthless competition in the lumber business, he charged, are in large part the direct result of the forced cutting of timber caused by "huge pyramiding of annual taxes" and by the sales by the government of public timber "in direct competition with tax-paying citizens."

He also referred to protection from fire as "the absolutely essential thing in sustained yield enterprise" and stated that "unless and until the Federal Government in a dependable and continuous way does its proportionate share in protection against forest fires and other forms of forest destruction, no sane man is warranted in taking the financial risk, especially if his timber holdings adjoin or are intermingled with government properties."

Greenwich Stages Open-Air Pageant Of Brilliant Events in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Eng.—A brilliant kaleidoscope of English history in a silvery floodlit setting of Sir Christopher Wren's colonnades and spires was witnessed at the recent Greenwich night pageant.

More than 2500 players arrayed in gorgeous costumes of the past reënacted events connected with Greenwich on a vast open-air stage between the ancient buildings of the Royal Naval College. In the background on a giant screen famous ships were depicted moving up and down the Thames. Colored searchlights swept the scene, making it one of the most dazzling pageants ever staged in London—mecca of spectacular displays.

A feature of the ten days during which the pageant was performed was that the Thames came into its own once more as an important medium of London's transport. Motorboats, fussy little steamers and barges plowed through the waters between central London and Greenwich. The river trip added greatly to the enjoyment of many of the visitors. They were treated to new views of their old city.

On the opening night all but two of the British Cabinet Ministers embarked at Westminster pier in two green and white admiral's barges for the journey to the pageant. Close behind them followed two river steamers carrying 150 members of the Anglo-German Club with Lord D'Abernon at their head. At Greenwich the traditional ministerial whitebait dinner, which did not survive the middle of last century, was revived. In speedily changing scenes the pageant showed the christening of Queen Elizabeth, whose 400th anniversary will be celebrated this year. It depicted the return of the "Golden Hind," the coming of the Armada, the Restoration of Charles II, and the landing of George I. Nelson and Wolfe were seen in their victories on sea and land. A final act illustrated the progress of British shipping in the nineteenth century.

Ballets and sea chanties accompanied the scenes. Single voices were inaudible from a stage of such size but the dramatic effect was obtained by crowd movement and there was a continuous accompaniment of amplified military and orchestral music and of synchronized sound.

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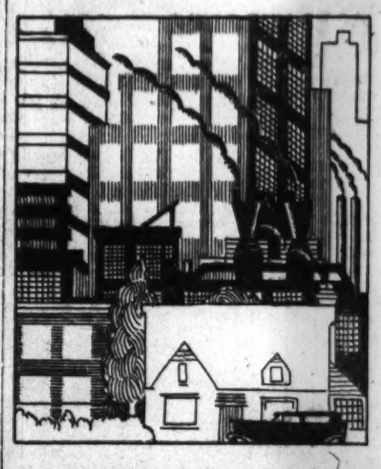

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Public Opinion, Roosevelt Declares, Can Bring Success to Recovery Plan

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Robert L. Fechner, Director Civilian Conservation Corps
Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman Tennessee Valley Authority
Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator
William F. Stephenson, Chairman of the Board, Home Loan Corporation
Lewis W. Douglas, Director of Budget
President Roosevelt
Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator Industrial Recovery Act
Henry Morgenthau Jr., Governor Federal Farm Credit Administration
Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
George N. Peek, Administrator Agricultural Adjustment Act
Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Rail Coordinator

The President's Executive Council, Sometimes Called the Recovery Cabinet

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nation Half Boom Half Broke, Found Wanting by Roosevelt

Is Not Prosperous, President Says in Radio Appeal to People for Coöperation in Recovery, More-Pay-Less-Work Plan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Roosevelt's radio address last night asking for national support of his industrial recovery program, follows:

After the adjournment of the historical special session of the Congress five weeks ago, I purposely refrained from addressing you for two very good reasons.

First, I think that we all wanted the opportunity of a little quiet thought to examine and assimilate in a mental picture the crowding events of the 100 days which had been devoted to the starting of the wheels of the new deal.

Secondly, I wanted a few weeks in which to set up the new administrative organization and to see the first fruits of our careful planning.

I think it will interest you if I set forth the fundamentals of this planning for national recovery; and this I am very certain will make it abundantly clear to you that all of the proposals and all of the legislation since the fourth day of March have not been just a collection of haphazard schemes, but rather the orderly component parts of a connected and logical whole.

Saw Leadership Needed

Long before inauguration day I became convinced that individual effort and local effort, and even disjointed federal effort, had failed and of necessity would fail, and, therefore, that a rounded leadership by the Federal Government had become a necessity both of theory and of fact. Such leadership, however, had its beginning in preserving and strengthening the credit of the United States Government, because without that no leadership was a possibility.

For years the Government had not lived within its income. The immediate task was to bring our regular expenses within our revnues. That has been done.

It may seem inconsistent for a Government to cut down its regular expenses and at the same time to borrow and to spend billions for an emergency. But it is not inconsistent, because a large portion of the emergency money has been paid out in the form of sound loans which will be repaid to the Treasury over a period of years; and to cover the rest of the emergency money we have imposed taxes to pay the interest and the installments on that part of the debt.

Have Kept Credit Good

So you will see that we have kept our credit good. We have built a granite foundation in a period of confusion. That foundation of the federal credit stands there broad and sure. It is the base of the whole recovery plan.

Then came the part of the problem that concerned the credit of the individual citizens themselves. You and I know of the banking crisis and of the great danger to the savings of our people.

On March 6 every national bank was closed. One month later 90 per cent of the deposits in the national banks had been made available to the depositors. Today only about 5 per cent of the deposits in national banks are still tied up.

The condition relating to state banks, while not quite so good on a percentage basis, is showing a steady reduction in the total of frozen deposits—a result much better than we had expected three months ago.

The problem of the credit of the individual was made more difficult because of another fact. The dollar was a different dollar from the one with which the average debt had been incurred. For this reason large numbers of people were actually losing possession of and title to their farms and homes.

Steps Taken to Recovery

All of you know the financial steps which have been taken to correct this inequality. In addition the Home Loan Act, the Farm Loan Act and the Bankruptcy Act were passed.

It was a vital necessity to restore purchasing power by reducing the debt interest charges upon our people, but while we were helping people save their credit it was at the same time absolutely essential to do something about the physical needs of hundreds of thousands who were in dire straits at that very moment.

Municipal and state aid were being stretched to the limit. We appropriated $500,000,000 to supplement their efforts and in addition, as you know, we have put 300,000 young men into practical and useful work in our forests and to prevent flood and soil erosion. The wages they earn are going in greater part to the support of the nearly 1,000,000 people who constitute their families.

In this same classification we can properly place the great public works program running to a total of over $3,000,000,000—to be used for highways and ships and flood prevention and inland navigation and thousands of self-sustaining state and municipal improvements.

Two points should be made clear in the allotting and administration of these projects—first, we are using the utmost care to choose labor creating quick-acting, useful projects, avoiding the smell of the pork barrel, and, secondly, we are hoping that at least half of the money will come back to the Government from projects which will pay for themselves over a period of years.

For Lasting Prosperity

Thus far I have spoken primarily of the foundation stones—the measures that were necessary to reestablish credit and to head people in the opposite direction by preventing distress and providing as much work as possible through governmental agencies. Now I come to the links which will build us a more lasting prosperity.

I have said that we cannot attain that in a nation half boom and half broke. If all of our people have work and fair wages and fair profits, they can buy the products of their neighbors and business is good. But if you take away the wages and the profits of half of them, business is only half as good. It doesn't help much if the fortunate half is very prosperous—the best way is for everybody to be reasonably prosperous.

For many years the two great barriers to a normal prosperity have been low farm prices and the creeping paralysis of unemployment. These factors have cut the purchasing power of the country in half. I promised action. Congress did its part when it passed the Farm and the Industrial Recovery Acts. Today we are putting these two acts to work, and they will work if people understand their plain objectives.

First, the Farm Act: It is based on the fact that the purchasing power of nearly half our population depends on adequate prices for farm products. We have been producing more of some crops than we consume or can sell in a depressed world market. The cure is not to produce so much.

Farmers Need Our Help

Without our help the farmers cannot get together and cut production, and the farm bill gives them a method of bringing their production down to a reasonable level and of obtaining reasonable prices for their crops. I have clearly stated that this method is in a sense experimental, but so far as we have gone we have reason to believe that it will produce good results.

It is obvious that if we can greatly increase the purchasing power of the tens of millions of our people who make a living from farming and the distribution of farm crops, we will greatly increase the consumption of those goods which are turned out by industry.

That brings me to the final step—bringing back industry along sound lines.

Last autumn, on several occasions, I expressed my faith that we can make possible by democratic self-discipline in industry general increases in wages and shortening of hours sufficient to enable industry to pay its own workers enough to let those workers buy and use the things that their labor produces.

This can be done only if we permit and encourage coöperative action in industry, because it is obvious that without united action a few selfish men in each competitive group will pay starvation wages and insist on long hours of work. Others in that group must either follow suit or close up shop. We have seen the result of action of that kind in the continuing descent into the economic hell of the last four years.

How to Reverse Process

There is a clear way to reverse that process: If all employers in each competitive group agree to pay their workers the same wages—reasonable wages—and require the same hours—reasonable hours—then higher wages and shorter hours will hurt no employer.

Moreover, such action is better for the employer than unemployment and low wages, because it makes more buyers for his product. That is the simple idea which is the very heart of the Industrial Recovery Act.

On the basis of this simple principle of everybody doing things together, we are starting out on this nation-wide attack on unemployment. It will succeed if our people understand it—in the big industries, in the little shops, in the great cities and in the small villages.

There is nothing complicated about it and there is nothing particularly new in the principle. It goes back to the basic idea of society and of the nation itself that people acting in a group can accomplish things which no individual acting alone could even hope to bring about.

Here is an example. In the cotton textile code and in other agreements already signed, child labor has been abolished. That makes me personally happier than any other one thing which I have been connected with since I came to Washington.

Child Labor Wiped Out

In the textile industry—an industry which came to me spontaneously and with a splendid cooperation as soon as the Recovery Act was signed—child labor was an old evil. But no employer acting alone was able to wipe it out. If one employer tried it, or if one state tried it, the costs of operation rose so high that it was impossible to compete with the employers or states which had failed to act.

The moment the Recovery Act was passed, this monstrous thing which neither opinion nor law could reach through years of effort went out in a flash.

As a British editorial put it, we did more under a code in one day than they in England had been able to do under the common law in 85 years of effort.

I use this incident, my friends, not to boast of what has already been done, but to point the way to you for even greater coöperative efforts this summer and autumn.

We are not going through another winter like the last. I doubt if ever any people so bravely and cheerfully endured a season half so bitter. We cannot ask Americans to continue to face such needless hardships. It is time for courageous action, and the recovery bill gives us the means to conquer unemployment with exactly the same weapon that we have used to strike down child labor.

The proposition is simply this: If all employers will act together to shorten hours and raise wages we can put people back to work. No employer will suffer, because the relative level of competitive cost will ad nce by the same amount for all. But if any considerable group should lag or shirk, this great opportunity will pass us by and we will go into another desperate winter. This must not happen.

Agreement to Employers

We have sent out to all employers an agreement which is the result of weeks of consultation. This agreement checks against the voluntary codes of nearly all the large industries which have already been submitted. This blanket agreement carries the unanimous approval of the three boards which I have appointed to advise in this, boards representing the great leaders in labor, in industry and in social service.

The agreement has already brought a flood of approval from every state, and from so wide a cross-section of the common calling of industry that I know it is fair for all.

It is a plan—deliberate, reasonable and just—intended to put into effect at once the most important of the broad principles which are being established, industry by industry, through codes.

Naturally, it takes a good deal of organizing and a great many hearings and many months, to get these codes perfected and signed, and we cannot wait for all of them to go through.

The blanket agreements, however, which I am sending to every employer, will start the wheels turning now, and not six months from now.

There are, of course, men, a few of them who might thwart this great common purpose by seeking selfish advantage. There are adequate penalties in the law, but I am now asking the coöperation that comes from opinion and from conscience.

Laggard Must Be Beaten

These are the only instruments we shall use in this great summer offensive against unemployment. But we shall use them to the limit to protect the willing from the laggard and to make the plan succeed.

In war, in the gloom of night attack, soldiers wear a bright badge on their shoulders to be sure that comrades do not fire on comrades. On that principle, those who cooperate in this program must know each other at a glance. That is why we have provided a badge of honor for this purpose, a simple design with a legend, "We do our part," and I ask that all those who join with me shall display that badge prominently. It is essential to our purpose.

Already all the great, basic industries have come forward willingly with proposed codes, and in these codes they accept the principles leading to mass reëmployment. But, important as is this heartening demonstration, the richest field for results is among the small employers, those whose contribution will give new work for from one to 10 people.

These smaller employers are indeed a vital part of the backbone of the country, and the success of our plans lies largely in their hands.

Already the telegrams and letters are pouring into the White House—messages from employers who ask that their names be placed on this special roll of honor. They represent great corporations and companies and partnerships and individuals.

I ask that even before the dates set in the agreements which we have out, the employers of the country who have not already done so—the big fellows and the little fellows—shall at once write or telegraph to me personally at the White House, expressing their intention of going through with the plan. And it is my purpose to keep posted in the post office of every town a roll of honor of all those who join with me.

I want to take this occasion to say to the 24 governors who are now in conference in San Francisco that nothing thus far has helped in strengthening this great movement more than their resolutions adopted at the very outset of their meeting, giving this plan their instant and unanimous approval and pledging to support it in their states.

To the men and women whose lives have been darkened by the fact or the fear of unemployment I am justified in saying a word of encouragement because the codes and the agreements already approved, or about to be passed upon, prove that the plan does raise wages and that it does put people back to work.

You can look upon every employer who adopts the plan as one who is doing his part, and those employers deserve well of every one who works for a living. It will be clear to you, as it is to me, that while the shirking employer may undersell his competitor, the saving he thus makes is made at the expense of his country's welfare.

While we are making this great common effort there should be no discord and dispute. This is no time to cavil or to question the standard set by this universal agreement. It is time for patience and understanding and coöperation.

The workers of this country have rights under this law which cannot be taken from them, and nobody will be permitted to whittle them away, but on the other hand no aggression is now necessary to attain those rights.

The whole country will be united to get them for you. The principle that applies to the employers applies to the workers as well, and I ask you workers to coöperate in the same spirit.

When Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," died, some one asked, "Will he go to heaven?" and the answer was, "He will if he wants to." If I am asked whether the American people will pull themselves out of this depression, I answer, "They will if they want to."

Plan Simple in Essence

The essence of the plan is a universal limitation of hours of work per week for any individual by common consent, and a universal payment of wages above a minimum, also by common consent.

I cannot guarantee the success of this nation-wide plan, but the people of this country can guarantee its success. I have no faith in "cure-alls" but I believe that we can greatly influence economic forces.

I have no sympathy with the professional economists who insist that things must run their courses, and that human agencies can have no influence on economic ills.

One reason is that I happen to know that professional economists have changed their definition of economic laws every five or ten years for a very long time, but I do have faith, and retain faith, in the strength of common purpose, and in the strength of unified action taken by the American people.

That is why I am describing to you the simple purposes and the solid foundations upon which our program of recovery is built.

That is why I am asking the employers of the nation to sign this common covenant with me—to sign it in the name of patriotism and humanity.

That is why I am asking the workers to go along with us in a spirit of understanding and of helpfulness.

'What Are Rackets?' European Police Ask

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—European police officials here for the international police conference in Chicago disclosed today that petty crimes, such a bicycle thefts, are their chief concern.

"Kidnapings?" one of them responded to a query. "We haven't any. Racketeering? We don't know what it is."

Commissioner K. H. Broekhoff of Amsterdam said the bicycle thief was his chief problem.

In Rome, said Commissioner Antonio Pizzuto, crime has been wiped out. "It was Premier Mussolini who put an end to crime in Italy," he said. "Now we have only petty law violations."

During their stay in this country the eight European police officials will make a study of American crime problems. The Chicago convention will be from July 27 to 29.

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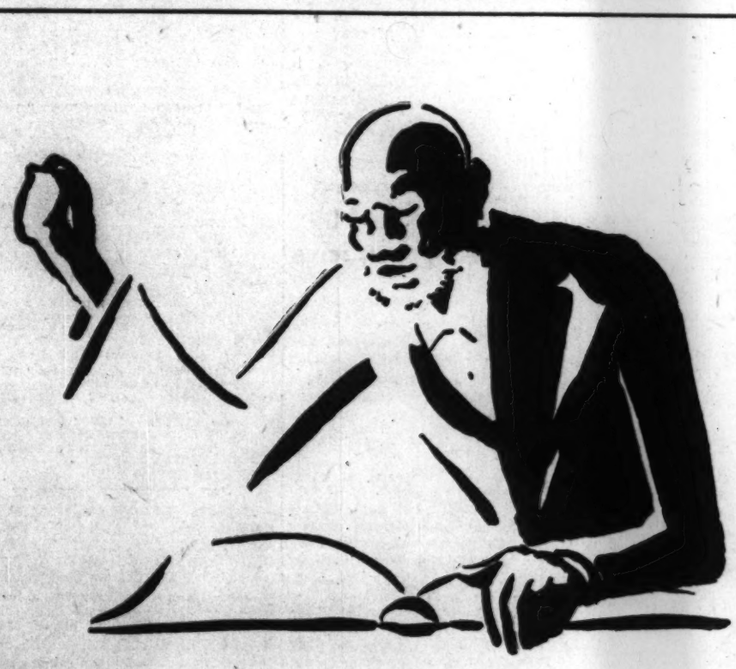

At the Risk of Repeating Ourselves

AN old colored preacher, asked to explain why his sermons moved so many people, said: "First, I tells 'em what I'se goin' to tell 'em; second, I tells 'em; and third, I tell 'em what I done tole 'em."

Like the old colored preacher, we're very anxious to have you folks get our message. That's why we're going to tell you; that's why we're telling you; and that's why, times without number, we have told you that our food prices are low, our food quality unsurpassable.

But we're not asking you to take our word for it. Ask any of our 6,000,000 satisfied customers or, better still, buy your food from us long enough to prove it to yourselves.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Copper Is Knocking at Doors Of Many Lines of Industry

Rolls of Metal Reduced to Weight of One Ounce to Square Foot—Greeting Cards and Tops for Automobiles Are Among New Uses

Imperishable greeting cards to send home from Niagara Falls, indestructible covers for Junior's geography, recorder paper that is unaffected by humidity and atmospheric changes—and all of copper.

Now you may have a car with a copper-covered top—and a copper garage to keep it in. At least, the roof may be copper covered and the wall sheathed in the same material. And if it is built on low-lying, soggy ground, it can be damp-proofed with copper. Copper is very definitely coming out into new fields.

Copper for flashings, strips of metal used to weatherproof the roof where it comes in contact with chimneys, dormer-windows or other projections has long been recognized as an ideal material. But as long as it was practically impossible to produce paper thin copper sheets in widths of more than six inches it was necessarily limited to these purely secondary uses.

Light Weights Achieved

Now by an entirely new process of electro-deposition of copper on a lead-faced cylinder it is possible to obtain sheet copper 30 inches wide in rolls of indefinite length and uniform thickness, running in weight as low as one ounce to the square foot. With this new process copper unrolls to new uses.

Bonded to a heavy cotton fabric that has been impregnated with asphalt, this copper sheet becomes a roofing material that can be laid as easily as ordinary roofings, yet with five times the strength of ordinary roofing. The wind that sometimes gets under the edges of ordinary roofing with disastrous effects will find a greater resistance in copper-flex, as the new roofing is called. Added to its strength is the quality that has always belonged to copper, that of being entirely rust-proof and unaffected by weather conditions.

It is this copper-flex that is being experimented with by automotive engineers as a topping material for closed cars. This fireproof copper top may be finished with the same type of lacquer or varnish used on the body of the car, and is reported to be more durable and resistant to the abrasion of tree branches than is the customary topping materials.

Ideal Cover for Books

Chemically treated to permit of its taking ink, copper has already advanced into paper's domain. Used on a recording meter in place of ordinary recorder paper, the dimensions of which change with the humidity of the air, copper sheeting corrected for a petroleum company an error equivalent to $5000 worth of oil a year.

It has cut into the field of paper also as plating for fiber board, in which form it makes ideal covers for books subjected to severe usage, such as in public libraries. Greeting cards, novelty stickers and plant labels supply further uses for copper.

Smaller buildings such as garages and sheds may be roofed with copper-flex, the sides sheathed with it, and then painted to give any desired effect. Without the fabric backing it may be used between brick veneer or stucco and the woodwork to prevent damp from brick and stucco entering the framework of the building.

However, these new uses are not considered the limits to which copper in its new forms may go. It is reported that architects are experimenting with copper sheet as a modernistic wall paper in those types of buildings where bizarre or futuristic designs are needed.

Since the process that has made possible this paper-thin sheet copper is at the same time said to be one of greater speed, simplicity and economy, friends of copper see the metal on the march toward wider and more extensive use.

Puppy and 'Cop' Make Début at Esplanade

A stalwart policeman dashed up the platform steps at the Esplanade Concert last night. Ahead of him a bounding dog with a wagging tail made the top of the steps and turned toward Mr. Arthur Fiedler, the conductor.

A quick stretch of a blue arm and the pup was collared. The music continued. Brought back into the crowd the dog was released. In a moment the race had started again. This time the dog had a little better lead. He had practically reached Mr. Fiedler before he was caught, tail still wagging furiously.

Enthusiasm for music and the desire to applaud the conductor are well enough. But their expression should be withheld until the end of the piece. So one exuberant dog spent the rest of the evening with a kindly but very firm policeman.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzie Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education; talk, "Reducing the Library Budget."
7:45 NBC, "Phantom Strings."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Stadium Concert: Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Poet Prince.
11:30 NBC, Masteringers: chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; piano.
6:45 NBC, Helen Ward, popular songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Singlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Taylor Holmes; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical program and dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; talk, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, President Roosevelt, address to governors' conference.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Fred Berrens's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; contest; soloist.
7:00 CBS, Gypsy Nina, songs.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporters.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
8:15 CBS, Conald A. Richberg, talk: "Progress of the National Recovery Act."
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Quartet.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Huston Ray's orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's orchestra.
12:00 CBS, President Roosevelt Address to Governors.
12:15-1:00a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Fred Berren's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, contralto.
7:00 Announcements; music.
7:15 CBS, "Dance Time."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Carl Moore's orchestra.
8:00 Recordings, Lily Pons; Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:15 Huston Ray's orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:45 CBS, Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Earnest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Rhythm Rebels.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fisherman at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Mariarden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Advertising Club of New York luncheon for Wiley Post.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Democrats Seek To Curb Rush For Offices in Boston

City Committee Proposes Conference to Cut Number of Candidates

The Democratic Party in Boston is suffering from too many Democrats. The Democratic City Committee, in the twilight of a tight mayoralty campaign, is deperately seeking to prune the candidacy tree of hopeful Democratic candidates, who believe their chances good because of the extremely large Democratic majority in the city.

To this end the city committee plans an early conference to cut down the number of candidates sharing the Democratic pie. Candidates will be asked to study their chances for success and unless they are good, they will be urged to withdraw for the sake of party strength, Mr. John W. Newman, president of the committee, said today.

Mr. Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, deprecated these efforts, declaring the Democratic committee launched this drive for solidarity six months ago and that in the last two weeks more Democratic candidates have appeared than ever before.

Under the present individualistic system, whereby candidates enter the field without party designation, it is impossible to control the number of entries. Many Democrats enter because they think they can win; the Republicans have less inducement and the Republican electorate wisely concentrates its votes on one man, Mr. Hormel said.

The Democrats are organized, Mr. Newman asserted, in each of the 22 wards. They are waiting for the field to narrow down, after which the Democratic City Committee is prepared to swing its organization onto the side of the candidate mostly nearly representing the majority of Democratic voters. If the field remains an undisciplined scramble, the committee may withhold its indorsement, Mr. Newman said.

Mr Newman said national Democratic leaders are keenly interested in the Boston mayoralty race and have been in close touch with local officials. These leaders are urging party uniformity and coöperation, lest a Democratic defeat in a Democratic city be construed as repudiation of the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Hormel scoffed at the effectiveness of national intervention. Such outside encouragement and interference has been tried by both the Republicans and the Democrats, but never has it affected a municipal election, he asserted.

Mr. Hormel insisted the Democratic plight incurable under the present individualistic system. A man will run if he foresees any chance of success. There is not enough patronage to buy him off and if there were, more would enter the race to be bought off, he said.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

March, "Sambre et Meuse" ..Planquette
Overture, "The Barber of Seville" ..Rossini
Second Movement from Symphony No. 1 ..Beethoven
Suite, "L'Arlésienne" No. 1 ..Bizet
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..Saint Saëns
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Three German Dances ..Mozart
"American Patrol" ..Meacham

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:40, 8:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Stranger's Return," 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary Club: Luncheon, musical program of excerpts from "Cavelleria Rusticana," Hotel Statler, 12:15.
Westboro Women's Club: Annual flower show, Municipal Building, 2 to 9.
Children's Museum of Boston: Trip to Dedham Woods, leave museum 9:30. Lecture, "Peasant Life in the Balkans," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

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For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday except probably local showers in north portion Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly showers on southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably showers in south portion; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably showers over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Nantucket	70	78
Bismarck	66	90	New Orleans	78	86
Boston	70	98	New York	78	92
Buffalo	64	72	Norfolk, Va.	76	92
Calgary	56	88	North Platte	60	82
Charleston	84	88	Philadelphia	78	94
Chicago	70	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	108
Cincinnati	70	92	Pittsburgh	70	90
Denver	56	86	Portland, Me.	56	78
Eastport, Me.	60	64	Raleigh	80	94
Hatteras	62	84	St. Louis	68	84
Honolulu, T.H.	78	..	Minneapolis	68	82
7 p.m. July 24	..	80	Salt Lake City	72	100
Helena, Mont.	64	96	San Francisco	..	62
Huron, S. D.	62	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	78
Jacksonville	80	86	Seattle	56	52
Kansas City	68	86	Tampa	78	90
Key West	84	88	Washington	78	94
Los Angeles	70	84	Dodge City	88	98
Memphis	72	82	Williston, N.D.	86	92
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—8 a. m. July 25.
B—Maximum July 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:00 p. m., Wednesday 2:09 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

Detroit Street Railways Loss

DETROIT, July 25—Detroit Street Railways reports June net loss of $44,253 after charges, compared with net of $13,602 in June, 1932. For 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net loss amounted to $989,150, compared with net loss of $1,614,516 in preceding 12 months.

He Found the Bomb

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peter Solobevski, the Soviet Hero in the Russian Picture, "Island of Doom," at the Fine Arts.

Motion Pictures

Soviet Russia Goes Romantic

"Island of Doom," the new Russian picture which opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, is a novelty in more ways than one. In the first place, it is Soviet Russia's first venture into romantic filmmaking. In the second, it presents two men and a woman as separate individuals, without triangular relations—an odd arrangement in motion picture existence.

The two men are enemies; the woman, neutral and nondescript. The White enemy is very black—as black-hearted a scoundrel as you could find in all melodrama. The Red enemy is a deep-dyed vermilion, or whatever the shade is that best depicts Soviet loyalty. And the woman is black and scarlet, that is, deep-eyed and dusky-haired, with a hint of a tinge of scarlet in moral tendencies.

The White enemy brings the woman, a singing actress, in a motorboat to entertain the White soldiers garrisoned on a lovely island in the Black Sea. The soldiers have left, after supposedly having executed two Reds, one of whom has come to life. The island is doomed to destruction by a bomb set for the stroke of 5 in the afternoon. And the events of that afternoon from 1 o'clock to 5, with all three fighting for their lives and one of them for his country (the new Russia) make an engrossing narrative.

The picture is good story material and very good cinema. Much of the action is accompanied by an interesting descriptive score played by the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra. There are long stretches of silent pantomime. A minimum of conversation is used—just enough to punctuate the plot with comment, and the melodious Russian speech is clearly translated into English titles. Comrades Vladimir Krueger as the White, Peter Solobevski as the Red and Galina Kravchenko as the Woman, give the characters the breath of life. The natural settings add to the illusion of reality. Comrade Tomaschenko has directed with intelligent command of his resources.

M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

One may step into the Goodman-Walker Galleries these July days and see an amusing and instructive miscellany. Generally the impressions of Old Masters are very good. They are shown in conjunction with works of our contemporaries, so that we may view a pretty broad range in the art of the printmaker.

Side by side, Dürer's little Passion series seems closely related to the precise work by the Englishman, Mr. Robert Austin. The latter has reintroduced line engravings into England today, and he has put himself to the task with conscientiousness and sensibility. We have grown accustomed to erratic, impressionistic print-making today, when the artist prefers to assume irresponsibility in applying the line, drawing it in carefree fashion and hoping for good results. Mr. Austin works line by line, calculating the placing, the thickness, the flow, the luminosity, the metallic characteristics. He is well repaid for his effort, for the result is a splendid piece of handicraft, superbly wrought; it is also poetic and tranquilizing in its mood.

A collection of etchings by Jacomo Callot, French engraver of the seicento, proves a welcome diversion. Callot did a vast number of characterizations of types of his day in the form of illustrations of the life surrounding him. Fairs, sieges, "Miseries of War" and theatrical types figure among his subjects done in a fleet, summary, expressive manner. At Goodman-Walker's we may see some of his sharply portrayed characters. We may also observe the great gift—for which Callot was especially famous—for including an enormous number of figures in a very small space.

Other prints to be seen are some Rembrandt etchings, a Millet and some Daumier lithographs.

Casson Galleries

A group of oils may be seen at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. They are made by painters whose one-man shows we have seen at the galleries through the season. They includes marines, woodland subjects and scenes of the New England countryside. They all represent work of able and conventional painters who are interested in pictures from the decorative viewpoint.

In the adjoining gallery, there are the wood-engravings made by Mr. Donald Witherstine in the course of wide-spread peregrinations. They include decorative representations of France, Algiers, Provincetown.

D. A.

Kidnaping Case Suspects Named

By the Associated Press

With two prominent victims still held for ransom, the Federal Government Monday made its first charges—with a Chicago gang chief as the leading defendant—in the recent outbreak of kidnapings.

Under the surveillance of half a hundred armed police, Roger Touhy and three henchmen were taken to Milwaukee, Wis., where they were named in federal warrants as the kidnapers of Mr. William Hamm Jr., millionaire St. Paul (Minn.) brewer, for $100,000 ransom.

At Oklahoma City, relatives and associates of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, kidnaped trustee of a $23,000,000 oil estate, announced they were ready to "make a contact with the kidnapers ourselves." They expressed willingness to coöperate with federal officials but said, "our first interest is the welfare and return of Mr. Urschel."

On the eighteenth day since his kidnaping, relatives of John J. O'Connell Jr. were reported seeking a "sign of good faith" from the gang holding him.

At Kansas City, Mo., Walter H. McGee went on trial charged with the kidnaping of Miss Mary McElroy on May 21, with the prosecutor asking for capital punishment, and at Barnstable, Mass., a new trial for Kenneth Buck, serving 25 years for the kidnaping of Peggy McMath, was denied by Judge Edward F. Hanify.

Cargo of Rubber Milk Flows Into Boston

An assortment of cargoes that would stump the imagination of the captain of Solomon's navy, or the walrus of Alice's wonderland, arrived in Boston last week. Milk that flows from trees and foodstuffs of many varieties from many lands flowed into the port.

Rubber tree milk in the form of latex and soft gum known as revertex as well as crude rubber constituted a substantial portion of the imports that piled up a valuation of $2,607,963 last week—exceeding the record set the week before.

Sardines and kippered smacks from Norway, snails and lucious red onions from Italy constitute the ingredients of delicious sandwiches, while orange peel in brine, castile soap from Spain, tapioca flour from the Dutch East Indies and wool from Iceland, the Far East, South America, Australia and New Zealand helped build up the largest value of any week's imports at Boston for immediate consumption of any week since records of this sort were kept, starting in October of 1931.

Long stable Egyptian cotton from the Valley of the Nile, providing the necessary strength for tire fabric used on the big busses of the country, came here in some volume. This and the crude rubber go a long way toward "making the wheels go round" on private automobiles as well as the big motor passenger conveyors.

Depositors' Call Awaited By Somerville Institution

Apparently depositors in the Somerville Institution for Savings are not worrying much about their money. For up to noon yesterday only 2 per cent of the 22,000 account holders of the bank, which has been taken over by the newly established Somerset Savings Bank, had withdrawn their deposits.

The funds, according to Mr. Henry H. Pierce, state supervisor of liquidation, represented but 3 per cent of the total available for release under the reorganization plan worked out by state banking officials and representatives of Somerville banking institutions.

Geologists Find Earlier Evidence Of Men in America

To Study Features of U. S. on Tours Following Sixteenth Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Geologists, whose lesson books are the rocks, have come to the conclusion that the human race may have inhabited America long before it is generally supposed.

This was revealed here yesterday at the sixteenth session of the International Geological Congress, for which outstanding geologists from 30 nations have gathered. These conferences are held every three or four years, but the United States has not been host since 1891. The last congress was held in South Africa in 1929.

Dr. John C. Merriam president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, told the congress today that it is not outside the limits of reason that the human race may have penetrated the American continent on numerous occasions before it finally became sufficiently intrenched to make possible an adequate record of its presence.

Discovery in the last three decades of remains or artifacts buried at a depth of 10 to 20 feet in deposits not identified with the present geological period give evidence to the theory that men in this hemisphere bate back to the end of the Pleistocene era, it was pointed out. Dr. Merriam pointed especially to the unearthing of apparently undisturbed remains of extinct animal types, such as the ground sloth, in close association with the products of human workmanship.

The first record of modern men seems to have been in Africa, and the variability of the Neander men in European middle Pleistocene deposits must mean that they were verging on extinction, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward told the morning session. He described in detail the discovery of the "eonathronus" in river gravel at Piltown in Sussex, which he said dated back to the lower Pleistocene.

The Appalachian area was an island, of rather small extent, cut off from communication with trans-Mississippi America when the glaciers swept over the continent, according to a paper from Mr. Edwin C. Eckel of Washington. Mr. Eckel came to his conclusion by a study of the tamarack larch, whose habitat is now from Pennsylvania to the Arctic Circle, but which inhabited northern Georgia during the glacial stage.

Forty different ways of measuring geological time from the rings and size of trees in the buried forests of Yellowstone to the disintegration of Uranium atoms were related by Prof. A. C. Lane of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., at the opening session Saturday afternoon. Pointing to the difficulty of getting a clock that accurately will measure the history of the universe, Professor Lane explained that the history of the planet is to that individual as the length of a year is to a second of time. The Psalmist was almost materially and geologically correct when he said that a 1000 years in the sight of the Lord was a watch within the night, he concluded.

Recent progress in measuring the age of the earth is leading to an agreement that the world is about 2,000,000,000 years old. As no one chronometer is perfect and it is necessary to have several to check each other, Professor Lane pointed out that all the various processes of estimated geological time are variable, especially in view of the fact that man has only a "second" in which to regulate his clock.

Geological features of the United States will receive special attention at this conference. After the conference proper, the geologists will be given opportunity for personal observation of some of the most significant and distinctive features of the geology of this country. In addition to short trips in the eastern United States there will be two transcontinental excursions, each lasting 31 days. There will be also two shorter excursions, one for glacial geology and one to study the iron and copper deposits and the precambrian geology of the Lake Superior region.

Albright Sent to Finland

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Mr. Edward Albright, of Gallatin, Tenn., Minister to Finland.

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Pure ham and choice spices marvelously blended . . . That's all there is to Underwood's . . . What a flavor for picnic sandwiches! And a little makes a lot of them.

Lowest PRICES OF ALL TIME

Egyptian Bulrushes Brought to Boston, But Not for Hiding

No baby could hide in Boston's bulrushes.

Not only is it against the rules of the Park Department, which has imported about two dozen of these plants of the Nile for Public Garden pools, but anyone can see that these foreign rushes would make ineffectual barriers.

It is a far cry from the Egyptian Nile to the Boston Charles, but who knows, perhaps the banks of the local stream may some day be lined with specimens of the Egyptian paper plant, though what its uses to Boston would be, outside of ornamentation, is anyone's guess.

If the open-top flower clusters on tall stems with scarcely any leaves are an indication of the best sort of cover these plants are capable of, they will certainly not be popular even with young bathers in search of nature's bathhouses. Good old American cat-tails such as grandfather used years ago are still good enough for the modern youngster.

But garden lovers who frequent the Public Gardens in search of new things are intensely interested. Of course New England has its own brand of rushes and even a few imported varieties from Europe, but the Nile bulrush is a curiosity indeed. In ancient times it furnished the only "paper" upon which natives of the region could reply. When our modern documents have long since turned to dust, many of these early papyrus documents, already 4000 years old, will still be readable. Not only were the tall stems found to be useful in paper making, for cordage and for sails, but even the dried roots were serviceable for use as fuel.

Prosecutors' Bureau Advocated by Warner

Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner today urged that a special bureau of police prosecutors be appointed to the state courts. This plan would mean the statewide application of the scheme effected by Gov. Joseph B. Ely for the lower Boston courts, whereby two members of the bureau of criminal investigation would be assigned to the district attorney's office to prepare cases and help effective prosecution.

Such a plan would help coördinate court and police attacks on crime, Mr. Warner indicated. Mr. Warner today heartily indorsed the prospective crime commission to be appointed by the Governor.

He said he would go as far with his own study of state crime problems as his power would permit, indicating that his effectiveness was impaired by his failure to coördinate all enforcement machinery in the State. Had the Legislature granted the Attorney-General's resolve, he would have been clothed with almost dictatorial power to conduct a war on crime.

Colombian Cables Acceptance

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 25 (By U. P.)—Dr. Alfonso Lopez cabled local newspapers from London accepting a proposal that he run for the 1934-38 presidential term on the Liberal Party ticket.

State Votes Repeal But Fails to Enact Control of Liquor

Special Session Proposed for Fall Should Repeal Become Effective

After voting for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned without passing legislation to control the sale of liquor in the event of national repeal.

In the final session at the State House a difference developed between the legislators, who did not wish to take time for such legislation and Gov. Joseph B. Ely who strongly urged that such time be taken.

Mr. Joseph B. Warner, attorney-general, today said he saw no danger unless repeal was effected this summer, a possibility he would not comment on. The Legislature assigned to the committee on legal affairs the task of studying problems of hard liquor control and possibly preparing recommendations for legislature. In case of repeal, a member of the State alcohol beverage control commission said today, a special session of the Legislature could be called in the fall.

However, certain commentators declared this "if and maybe" concern over protection is in marked contrast to the alacrity with which the legislatures have rushed through repeal and in sharp contrast if not contradiction to the promises by the wets of adequate safeguards.

These commentators point out that repeal advocates stressed the need for a change in the system; the need for a judicially selected substitute. So far, they allege, nearly every state has apparently forgotten the substitute and concentrated merely on an injudicious sweeping aside of all prohibitions. It was understood, they aver, that alternative legislation would be the partner of any repeal act.

Amid the race to be the first to destroy the existing system there has been marked apathy to set up another system, so that most state legislatures have adjourned without doing anything more tangible than appointing study commissions and outlawing the saloon.

The question of harmonizing municipal laws is among the problems confronting the commission controlling traffic in 3.2 beer in Massachusetts, a member of that commission said today. Many minor complaints affecting importation of liquor in violation of municipal ordinances are received by the commission, and it has indicated its intention of adding 20 or more inspectors to its staff.

Nevada Plants 4000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Although Nevada has less than 90,000 population and limited agricultural areas, farmers scattered over eight of the State's 17 counties have completed the planting of 4000 trees. The trees were distributed under the Clark-McNary Act and made available to Nevada through the forestry department of the Utah Agricultural College.

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CIDER VINEGAR
GAL JUG 39c ½ GAL JUG 23c
FINAST BRAND. A Full Strength New England Cider—Made from Selected Apples.

FRUIT JARS	E-Z Seal	Doz. Pints	89c
		Doz. Qts.	$1.09
CERTO	For Best Results With Jelly	8 Oz Jar	31c
PAROWAX	Seals Fruit Jar Tops	Lb Pkg	9c
JAR RINGS	Good Luck—Superior Grade Rubber	3 Pkgs	22c
SPICES	Cloves - Allspice - Nutmeg White and Black Pepper	Tin	9c

Fancy Crab Meat
GEISHA, NAMCO or CHATKA—For a quick, easy-to-prepare, summertime salad or sandwich.
2 No ½ Ins 37c

PEANUT BUTTER
FINAST BRAND—Made from selected peanuts—a little salt added for seasoning—nothing else.
2 1 Lb Glass Bbls 25c

FINAST PEACHES
SLICED or HALVES—Luscious California Quality in Heavy, Rich Syrup.
2 Lge No 2½ Tins 25c

CODFISH CAKES
GORTON'S—Ready to Fry—No Effort—Saves Time and Energy.
2 Tins 21c

JELL-O	Pure Assorted Flavors	3 Pkgs	19c
BAKER'S VANILLA		2 oz Bot	29c
MUSTARD	FINAST PREPARED	2 12 oz Mugs	25c
CHICKEN BROTH	ELMWOOD FARM	3 13 oz Tins	25c
KELLOGG'S	RICE KRISPIES A Ready to Eat Cereal	2 Pkgs	19c
RASPBERRIES or CHERRIES		3 8 oz Tins	23c
RADIO BEVERAGES	Ginger Ale and Assorted Flavors Contents Only	Lge 28oz Bot	10c
BROOKSIDE MILK	4% Butterfat	Qt	9c

BAKERY SPECIALS
Pan Biscuits Doz 8c
Cocoanut Cake Each 15c

N.B.C. CRACKER SPECIALS
Premium Flakes Lb Pkg 17c
B. G. Crisp Lb 21c
Graham Crackers Pkg 17c

FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES

Sunkist Lemons	Doz	29c	Carrots Bunch 5c
Cucumbers Native	Each	5c	Peaches Fancy Elberta Basket 33c
Celery Native	Bunch	15c	Oranges California Medium Size Dozen 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Russians Erect Defenses Along Manchu Border

German Military Engineers Design Fortifications at Vladivostok

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK—With the occupation of Mukden by Japanese in 1931, the military party of Soviet Russia saw that it was necessary to organize a Far Eastern army which would be ready to withstand any attack from the east.

It was decided to build fortifications not far from the frontier of Manchoukuo and to strengthen all strategical points, while the old forts of Vladivostok were also taken in hand. Most of the work has been carried on under the superintendance of German military engineers. The forts of Vladivostok have been reëquipped with heavy guns. The eight-inch guns have been mounted on permanent concrete bases and in some of them are also 12-inch guns.

Vladivostok is in a hilly region, covered by trees, so that it is easy to screen all the defense positions. There is a large air-field at the mouth of the baylet which runs up into Vladivostok and the airplanes from it could fly up to Harbin or Mukden without having to descend for fuel.

Not far from the Korean border there is a line of reinforced concrete fortifications which extend for many miles among the mountains, and between these fortifications are trenches filled by wire entanglements or camouflaged by trees and shrubs. The work on these fortifications has been mostly done by persons who have been deprived of civil rights.

Round Vladivostok and in Amur Bay all the fortifications are connected up by telephone and short-wave radio.

Motor boats keep watch day and night, being in constant communication with a couple of destroyers.

Submarines are said to have been brought to Vladivostok from European Russia in sections, though no one has seen them owing to extreme precautions in guarding the defenses.

There is another line of fortifications which runs along the eastern frontier of Manchoukuo from Suifenho to Lake Hanka. Here there are many strong concrete buildings, and, behind them, trenches and dugouts.

At Kamenrubolo there is a large battery of anti-aircraft artillery, while Spassk near by has a large air field with a flotilla of pursuit airplanes. Kamenrubolo has a detachment of motor cyclists and a large motor truck park, besides motor sleighs for winter use. This town is considered of great importance, and the Soviet authorities, lest it might be attacked in case of war, do not keep any military stores there, but have placed them farther inland at Jarikovo.

All the roads in this district have been repaired and the old wooden bridges across small streams have been replaced with stone ones.

There is no strong defense on the frontier line, but the real defense position of the Soviet Army is that of a line of Rodikovo-Jarikovo-Kamenrubolovo, because along this line the country is extremely hilly and makes an excellent natural defense.

Lately many new residents have arrived from central Russia, all of them Communists, and these people are replacing those local residents in whose loyalty the Government had doubts. Letters received in Harbin confirm the fact that many people have been removed from the Maritime Province to the center of Russia owing to the authorities not being very sure of their loyalty.

New Military Rôle For Vladivostok

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAR EAST PREPARES

Map Indicates Position of Line of Forts Reaching from Vladivostok to Lake Hanka on Manchurian Border and Southward Along Korean Frontier.

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Women of World Plan for Meeting In Geneva in 1934

Two International Groups to Join in Issuing Call to All Organizations

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 25—Plans for a convention of women's organizations in Geneva, Switzerland, probably in May or June of 1934 to adopt an economic program, are being made at a meeting of the board of directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women here this week.

The women from nine countries who are here are interested in formulating definite economic objectives not only for the international federation with its 20 member countries, but also for all women's and men's groups in whatever countries they exist.

The plans for a general conference which they are formulating include the issuance of a joint call to the meeting by the International Federation and the International Coöperative Women's Guild. The International Federation has its headquarters in Geneva for sending out information of special concern to business and professional women, while the guild has its headquarters in London, and has for its chief interest dissemination of information on coöperatives.

Invitations to Confer

The two societies would invite others to confer with them on joint plans for educating their membership on essential points and for determining on some objective program in the economic field.

It is expected that the conference would last for five or six days and that the general subject would be world distribution and the responsibilities of women as consumers and producers. The international federation would call its triennial convention in connection with the conference.

The conference naturally follows the research work undertaken a year ago by the federation and on which reports are being made this week covering lists of women's organizations in each country and the purposes of these groups.

Dr. Marianne Beth of Vienna, first vice-president of the federation and chairman of the committees, says that the research work is to bring about coördination between all organizations dealing with the problems of business and professional women, and to inaugurate research work upon problems not being studied by organizations.

During the year the federation has received $6460 according to Miss Henrietta Harris of Springfield, Mass., international treasurer.

Good-Will Tours

The good-will tours which the United States federation has sent to Europe for the past five years are being duplicated abroad, said Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal and Geneva, international executive secretary, in presenting the report of Mme. Marguerite Andre Dubosc-bertrand of Paris, international hospitality chairman.

The Norwegian federation had a good-will tour to Sweden, Finland, and Estonia in June and the Austrian federation will sponsor one to Budapest in the fall. Exchanges between the countries have been arranged by the hospitality committee making possible the placing of members in positions and the giving of lectures. Today the members of the board are discussing means for making available week-end trips between countries for sight-seeing, fishing, skiing, mountain climbing, and for study.

While the European and American delegates are making their own plans for furthering good will, the Chautauqua Institute made its contribution to peace by opening the amphitheater last evening for a discussion of the obstacles to disarmament.

The big open-air hall, in which many arguments for peace have been voiced over the 60 years of the Chautauqua assembly, rang with applause as pleas for internationalism were made by Miss Mary Dingham of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, chairman of the disarmament committee of women's international organizations, Miss Heneker and Mme. Kramer Bach of Paris.

Miss Dingman described "fundamental" obstacles in the way of the internationalists. First, she named fear and suspicion, the fear of limited food supplies which sends one country out to seek markets in other parts of the world, investments following trade, and war coming on the heels of competition.

The lag of political and social notions of past generations in catching up with the new economic conditions is another cause of war, according to Miss Dingman. The more immediate obstacles to peace, she said, are the Treaty of Versailles, dividing the nations of the world into two camps, and the opposing point of view of equality and security," the specters under which the disarmament conference is trying to meet.

Miss Dingman put the responsibility squarely up to the United States to make its interest in disarmament known abroad, to accept budgetary limitation, and to give up its rights of neutrality.

The disarmament committee's newest activity, according to Miss Heneker, is the setting up of a subcommittee to put out active information against those interested in private profits from munitions.

Women have the vote in many countries and education in all countries and they should rally to the cause of moral disarmament said Mme. Kramer Bach. She urged that women see to it that history and geography are taught in a way to cultivate peace.

The federation's determination to meet the challenge which organized womanhood is facing was stated by Miss Lean M. Phillips of New York City, international president, yesterday afternoon to the Chautauqua Women's Club.

Knows Desert Awaits Him

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WO PEEN

Wo Peen Sings Pueblo Songs And Waits Call of the Desert

He Dances the Steps of His Race, Paints Its Ceremonials and Shines in Eastern Drawing-Rooms —But He Knows He Will Return

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Ninth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Born in the San Ildefonso pueblo and growing up there, Wo Peen reflects the wisdom of the ages, silence and thought, as handed down to his people through generations of the simple desert life.

When Mr. W. Allen Cushman of Monson, Mass., visited the pueblos of the southwest he met Wo Peen and when the two came East together audiences have been given a rare insight into the never changing pueblo life along the Rio Grande by their joint programs.

Charles Lummis, author, called New Mexico where these Rio Grande pueblos are situated the "land of sun, silence and adobe." One time when driving through the unpathed fields to visit the outlying pueblos of Laguna the writer was caught in one of those never-to-be-forgotten sand flurries. A pocket under a mesa was sought which the swirling sands overlooked. No one was in sight and if anyone had been near, sight of such a one would have been impossible.

Then the eddying sands suddenly settled in place and there were outlined, dimly at first, then more clearly mesas tinged with delicate pinks and violets, vast desert stretches and in the distance adobe homes, in very truth the "land of sun, silence and adobe," the land where Wo Peen, the artist, silently worked out his designs and took part in the ceremonials which he now interprets here in the East until the time comes when he will return to the land that is constantly and silently calling him.

The desert silence breeds patience and patience can accomplish wonders. No clocks to go by, no trains to catch, nothing to make one hurry, the Pueblo can really live.

The Indian Is Not Poor

Watching Wo Peen, who is at home in both drawing room and on the platform, one realizes the truth of the statement made by Charles Lummis:

"'Lo,' who is not poor, for the Pueblo, who is the most striking ethnologic figure in our country, is not poor from any point of view. Physically, mentally, morally, socially and politically he need not shun comparison with the average of his lately acquired countrymen.

"The Pueblo is the one racial man who enjoys two religions, two currencies, two sets of tools as far asunder as the stone age from the locomotive, two sets of law, one coeval with Confucius, the other with the Supreme Court, two languages that preceded us and two names, one given at a Christian Baptism, the other by his godfather at a pagan feast."

Mr. Lummis states that no white man has ever been present at the real pueblo religious ceremonies that take place in the kiva, a subterranean chamber, entrance to which is by a ladder down from a circular platform extending a few feet above ground. If a stranger is bold enough to seek admittance, the genuine ceremonies cease and there is silence or substitute ceremonies. The only public religious ceremonies of the Pueblos are given in the long street or plaza according as the pueblo is built. "Everywhere," he writes, "there is a hint, but no definite knowledge."

Whatever it was and is, the religion of the Pueblos must have been a vital one to have produced the race it has, to have produced a Wo Peen, who can keep his head amid the flattery of eastern admirers, who can pose unhurried for hours for artists, who rises when a lady enters the room. It is the result of that very "sun, silence and adobe."

Pueblos All Artistic

Repression must find expression and that is why the Pueblos are all artists, some to a greater degree than others. Where the whites need art schools and clever teachers, Wo Peen obtains results with time and solitary study, taking for subjects the life around him. Wo Peen's paintings and drawings cleverly portray the buffalo dance and the corn ceremonials as given at San Ildefonso, the buffalo dance a simple prayer for food during the coming winter as it is generally given in November, while corn ceremonials are interwoven in the primitive life of the Pueblos as among other Indian tribes of North America.

The ceremonies surrounding corn seem ever present in the southwest, ceremonies so that the corn will grow, ceremonies while the corn is growing and a final one in thanks for a good harvest. Then there is the ceremonial unleavened bread; "paper bread" the Pueblos call it. It is made of ground corn mixed with water to form a very thin batter which is poured upon a hot greased stone. Strips of this are piled high and stored, for it will keep. The writer has some today as good as when made a few years ago in the pueblo of Santo Domingo.

When it comes planting time today the irrigation ditches are put in order so as to carry the water through the fields and their lands are irrigated now as when Coronado and his Spaniards came into the country in 1540 and marveled at the clever irrigation ditches.

Then when they are all in order the Indian governor of the pueblo announces that there will be a corn ceremonial, private rites first in the kiva, then the three-day public dances in the pueblo, when the drummer beats out the tempo for the songs sung by elderly men who, when young, learned them from other old men.

Songs Wo Peen Sings

Such songs does Wo Peen sing in pueblo costume while a drum beats out for him the proper tempo for the song of the moment, and so vivid is the performance it is as if one were in a Rio Grande pueblo, for while he sings he gives the dance steps that go with that special song.

Among Wo Peen's paintings will be found reproductions of just such ceremonials. If an adult dance, the drum pictured will be a large one made from a cottonwood tree and so big that the drummer, who is often the governor of the pueblo, will hold it on his foot, then he will turn it quickly over to put the other drumhead upon his foot as the tempo changes. If it happens to be the children's dance, the drum will be the medium-sized one, for every detail in the painting is carefully thought out by Wo Peen both as to accuracy of design and artistic touch.

So while his thoughts are in the southwest in the young state of New Mexico, Wo Peen sits and paints from memory the scenes so familiar in his daily pueblo life and with inborn patience waits until the time comes for him to return to San Ildefonso in the land of "sun, silence and adobe."

Grain Growers Open Conference At Regina, Sask.

Papers to Cover Problems Relating to Fields of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 25—Gathered around a conference table in a building capable of seating 4100 persons, some of the foremost authorities on grain growing will confer at public meetings during the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, which opened here yesterday and will continue until Aug. 5.

Papers will be delivered at the conference by such outstanding men as Sir Albert Humphries, England; Dr. E. Truog of Wisconsin, Sir John Russell of Rothamsted, Prof. S. A. Waksman of New Jersey, Prof. P. L. Gainey of Kansas, Dr. F. E. Bear of New York, Dr. J. A. Clark and Dr. J. B. Humphrey of the bureau of plant industry, Washington.

In addition, papers are to be delivered for Broomhall, London; Dr. Schindler, Deutscher Landwirtschaftsrat, Berlin, Ger., and Mr. H. D. Vigor, wheat commissioner, London, Eng.

The subjects to be discussed are of vital importance in agriculture today and include: Present world situation and trends, world's wheat surplus, retarding and controlling production, financing world's wheat surpluses, world's import cereal requirements, world's wheat import standards, merchandising methods in grain marketing, great economy in transportation and storage of world export grains, livestock, its place in marketing grain.

The Western Canadian Society of Agronomy will have charge of sessions on agronomy and will meet during the first week of the conference and for part of the second week. The session on cereal breeding will include such subjects as improvement of wheat varieties, the meaning of genetics for plant breeding and the relation of the biochemist to cereal breeding. The discussion of forage crops will cover winter hardiness, breeding alfalfa and sweet clover, breeding pasture grasses, world trade in herbage seeds, development of the soy-bean in Canada and the distribution of forage crops in western Canada.

There will be also a session on experimental methods, taking into account field plot technique, field plot machinery, and insect pests. This latter subject is of special interest, coming at a time when grasshoppers are destroying large areas in both the United States and Canada. Two sessions will be given to reports and proposals, and many valuable ideas are expected to result. Soil drifting and moisture is another subject that has gained much prominence of late and this also will be given special attention.

During the second week of the show the western section of the Canadian Society of Animal Production will hold its annual meeting. The Great Plains section of the International Crop Pest Committee also is to hold its annual gathering during the exhibition. Speakers at this meeting will be from the United States Department of Agriculture and the various state institutions.

'Soup Line' Dropped As Men Go on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 25—With the farming season in full swing, the city's longest "soup line," at the Helping Hand headquarters, is to be officially disbanded on July 29 until the fall. Signs at the headquarters announce that food, shelter and clothing will be provided in the interim to men wishing to work at the Helping Hand farm, near here.

More than 400 men are now at work at the farm, and the entire "soup line" of nearly 1200 men will be provided for if necessary, according to Mr. H. L. Semans, director.

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IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Canadians Seek to End Illegal Fur Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Elimination of illegal traffic in furs between Ontario and Manitoba was recently discussed at a conference here between Mr. Charles Attwood, Deputy Minister of Mines and natural resources of Manitoba, and Mr. G. H. Challies, Minister of Game and Fisheries of the Province, and his deputy.

The provinces plan to coöperate in drawing up amendments to existing legislation to prevent furs and pelts being taken from one province to the other without first paying royalties to the province in which they were taken, it is understood.

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Philadelphia Library Moves Into Middle of City Square

Men and Women as Well as Children Come for Books and Magazines to Read Under Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 — Another case of the mountain going to Muhammad is cited here, down in Washington Square, where, a library not being handy for the park habitués, the library has moved itself into the middle of the square and temptingly spreads its wares over benches and boxes for the free perusal of all.

So far it is a library of periodicals only, but books already are being donated and it is anticipated that before long shelves on wheels will have to be provided to take care of the rapidly growing stock of reading matter that the Playground Association, in coöperation with several other organizations, is offering for free out-door reading.

Mrs. E. Walter Clark, of this city, saw the plan being used on the Boston Common and interested the association in trying it out here. The Federation of Churches and the Shelter for Homeless Men are cooperating in the plan.

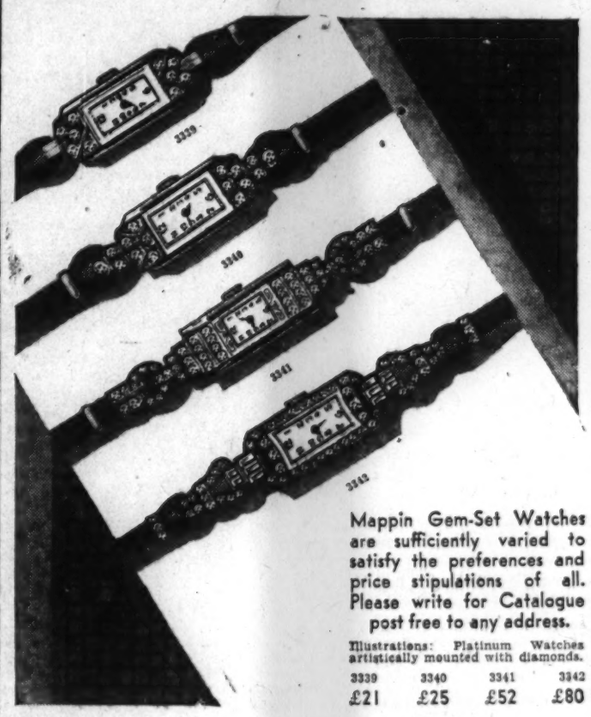
Piled in stacks on park benches, the magazines are arrayed beneath a sign which announces that they are for the free use of all, and an attendant is always on hand to aid in the selection or to offer a comment to would-be readers. And there are plenty of readers, as the afternoon attendant remarked on the third day of the library's appearance, pointing to a number of well-filled benches under neighboring trees.

Nearby, a whole family sat on two facing benches, mother, father and two children all busily occupied with as many magazines as their own numbers. The youngest, a child of about ten, had chosen a travel magazine, and with it spread before her, was visibly journeying into strange and foreign lands.

All day long the readers come, for the library is open from 8:30 a. m. until the same hour at night. Readers from all walks of life rub elbows with each other as they find their choice of magazines and settle down under their favorite tree for an hour or two of rest and relaxation. During the day there are many more men than women readers, the attendant said, but in the late afternoon all the members of a family frequently come.

Brazil Accepts Invitation

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 25 (By U. P.)—Brazil's formal acceptance of the United States' invitation to study bases for a new commercial accord between the two countries was announced by the Foreign Office yesterday.



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KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
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PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
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STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Buchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 14 St. Enoch St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-17 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 3-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 14 St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 52 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 230 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Progress in Education

A Child's Honesty

Fairness Makes Him an Unquestioned Leader

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE children of the neighborhood were quarreling. Finally one of the excited little group said, "Well, I am going to ask Roland about it." Instantly the quarreling ceased, while the older boy went calling for Roland, to ask him to decide the "momentous question."

One of the mothers of the neighborhood had noticed soon after Roland's arrival, a year or more before, that when disputes arose, Roland was often appealed to, and his word settled the matter. She, therefore, asked the boy's mother one day how she trained the child, 11 years of age, so that his word was accepted without question, as being honest and fair.

The mother had to think awhile to see wherein her method might be different, and then remembered how she had, when the child first began to toddle, taught respect for the property rights of others, and later the realization that always to tell the truth was really the greatest means of self-protection and a sure step to happiness and success.

Allowed to Take Things in His Hands

When he was able to take his first steps, which led him to the bright and attractive objects on tables and other places about the rooms, he was never told, arbitrarily, "not to touch." Rather, this mother placed the admired object in the baby's hands, and if it was too large, he was told to sit on the floor, and was allowed to hold it. The colors were talked of, points of beauty were brought to his attention, and the baby allowed to hold and admire it as long as he wished. It was then put back in its place, the baby always assisting. Many objects in the house, within range of the baby's vision and attention, were given him to hold and look at, and not once was anything ever placed out of his reach. At the same time the mother would always explain that it was "mother's" or "father's" or "Roland's."

He was taught that he could always look at anything and hold it, if mother was first asked, but because anything that was not his belonged to someone else, he must not take it without permission. This included a respect for the property of others, and to emphasize it, the mother would often invent a reason for wishing to use some of the child's playthings, but always, it was carefully explained to him, because they were his, mother would not think of using them without his permission. It was also emphasized that to loan it, of course, meant that it would not be injured or lost.

It was also pointed out that it was a privilege to have the opportunity of seeing his possessions carefully made use of. Thus the child came to enjoy seeing his possessions give pleasure. This helped also to instill the theory that material possessions are not given us to hoard, but only to be made right use of. The child, in turn, knew that when he wished to use some particularly admired possession of mother's, he always could, by asking. The mother always showed that she was pleased to lend her possessions and know they would be carefully handled, and promptly replaced or returned. This method, besides teaching reciprocity in relations, honesty, the thought of service, and respect of property rights, also formed the beginning of a tie of utter confidence between mother and son.

Everything Put Within Reach

The seemingly natural inclination of small children to be meddlesome was not manifested by this child because, the mother feels sure, nothing in the house was a mystery to him. He knew where everything was, why it was there, what its use was, therefore his curiosity was completely satisfied. During his babyhood years, not a thing was ever placed out of his reach, and he never broke anything. The book shelves were always a source of fascination, and not a book was ever denied him. The large dictionary and the volumes of ancient history with their illustrations were an unceasing joy to him and, whenever he wished, they were placed on the floor for him. At first he was shown how to turn the leaves carefully, and not a tear marks any of the many volumes with which he spent unlimited, happy hours.

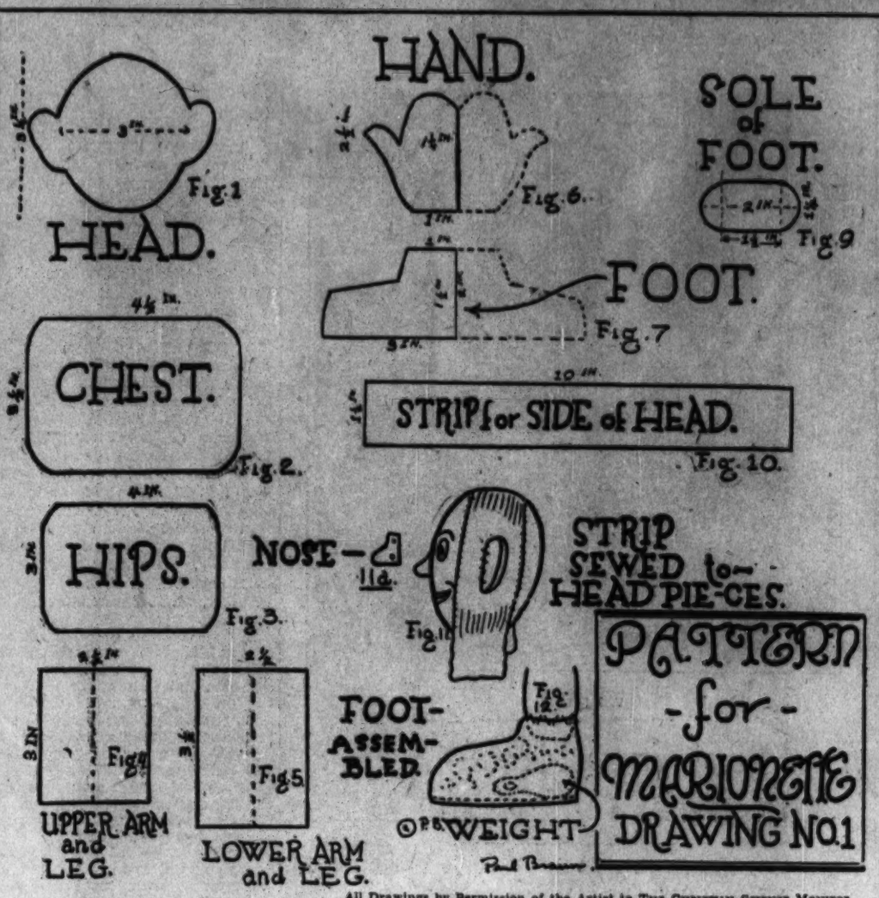
The relation of give and take between this mother and small son, the mother feels, was the beginning of the strong sense of fairness which has made the boy's word among his playmates and friends unquestioned.

The child had no playmate until he was three years of age. Then children of his own age and older moved into the immediate neighborhood and soon the problem of departing from the truth was encountered. At the first experience, when one child told an untruth about another, in the presence of Roland, he came to his mother in great amazement, telling how the other boy forgot how the incident had really happened and "telled everysing wrong." However, after a few incidents of this kind, the mother explained how, sometimes, through fear and sometimes through selfishness children did not tell things just right, and the thought was then strongly dwelt upon and emphasized that telling untruths was really a seeming lack of intelligence, for they did not long deceive anyone, and when the one telling them was found out, he was never trusted any more, therefore, he lost friends and, besides, must feel unhappy because people would not believe things he told.

The First Step in Mending

It was pointed out, too, that no matter what was done, to tell the truth about it was always the first step toward mending the matter, that respect was gained and kept, and that throughout life, truth telling was one of the greatest of achievements and led to opportunities and accomplishments which would otherwise always be impossible.

This boy is one of the most popular in his school and neighborhood. Every year of his school life he has held the highest honors of his class. His contagious and spontaneous joyousness is an inspiration to the neighborhood, and he is utterly unconscious of the fact that his school honors and his standing with his playmates and friends are a direct result of his honesty. That this trait of his character is outstanding he is also unaware, for in his entire rearing the thought of any conduct but that of highest integrity and honor was never accepted as even a possibility.



All Drawings by Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Marionettes by Children

3—Making the Stringed Actor

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN,
Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAKING a marionette is almost as easy as making a puppet. The only real difference is that it takes a little longer to construct the marionette. By carefully following the patterns and instructions given here you will be able to turn out a marionette about 15 inches tall which will be as efficient and as good looking on the stage as any professional doll.

You will need muslin, cotton batting, some weights preferably lead sinkers, the one-ounce variety used for catching small fish. Some airrifle shot, heavy black linen thread which can be got at the five and ten-cent stores. Also cardboard for patterns, water colors and black ink.

On drawing No. 1, you will find the pattern for the marionette's head and body. Transfer this to cardboard in the same manner as you did the pattern for the puppet. When you draw the hand and foot pattern, Figs. 6 and 7, make one side first. Cut this out of cardboard and trace it on another piece, duplicating the back of the hand and foot as shown by the dotted lines. This will get both sides to match and will also save time when sewing. Remember, all these patterns allow ¼ inch for the seam.

The Head

On the muslin, cut two parts for the head, front and back. Fig. 1. These should be sewn together leaving the bottom open for stuffing with cotton batting. When you get this head stuffed you may feel that it is a little flat. This can be remedied if you don't mind a little extra work. Fig. 10 gives a pattern for "Strip for Side of Head." Cut this strip out of muslin and sew it to the front and back of the head (around the entire circumference) leaving the two ends at the bottom open as shown in the drawing, Fig. 11. This will make the head almost lifelike in appearance when the marionette is assembled. If you use this type head, cut ears out of a piece of felt or some other heavy material and sew in place. Stuff head and close opening. A nose can be cut from heavy cardboard or modeled from plastic wood and sewn in place. Fig. 11a. A round button may also be used.

The Hips and Chest

Two pieces are needed for the chest, Fig. 2. Sew together, stuff solidly.

Cut two pieces for the hips and sew them together leaving an opening for stuffing and weights. You will need two ounces of weight in the hips section. Fig. 14 shows where these should be located. On top of the weights stuff cotton batting and sew up.

Arms and Legs

Cut out the arms and legs. Four upper and four lower pieces are needed. Figs. 4 and 5 fold on the dotted line and sew up top and sides leaving bottoms open for stuffing. When filling these parts with cotton batting use a pencil to shove the batting in and put a little in at a time. In this way, you will be sure to get them tight. Sew open ends.

Feet

Use "double pattern" for making feet. Fig. 7 cut out the sole and when doing this duplicate two extra soles from cardboard, Fig. 9. These are for inside soles to give the feet flat bottoms to rest upon. Sew the parts together leaving the ankle open. Insert the cardboard sole and stuff around the toe. Place a one-ounce sinker in the heel as shown in Fig. 12. Stuff around and over the sinker until the foot is entirely filled.

Assembling the Marionette

Study Fig. 14 very carefully.

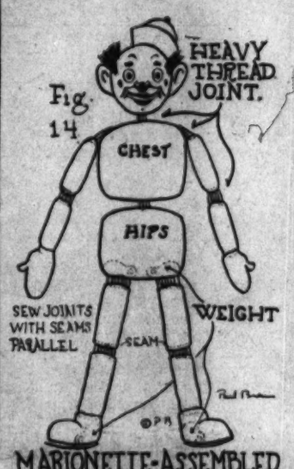
The two lower arm pieces are inserted into the hands at the wrists, Fig. 13, and sewn in place.

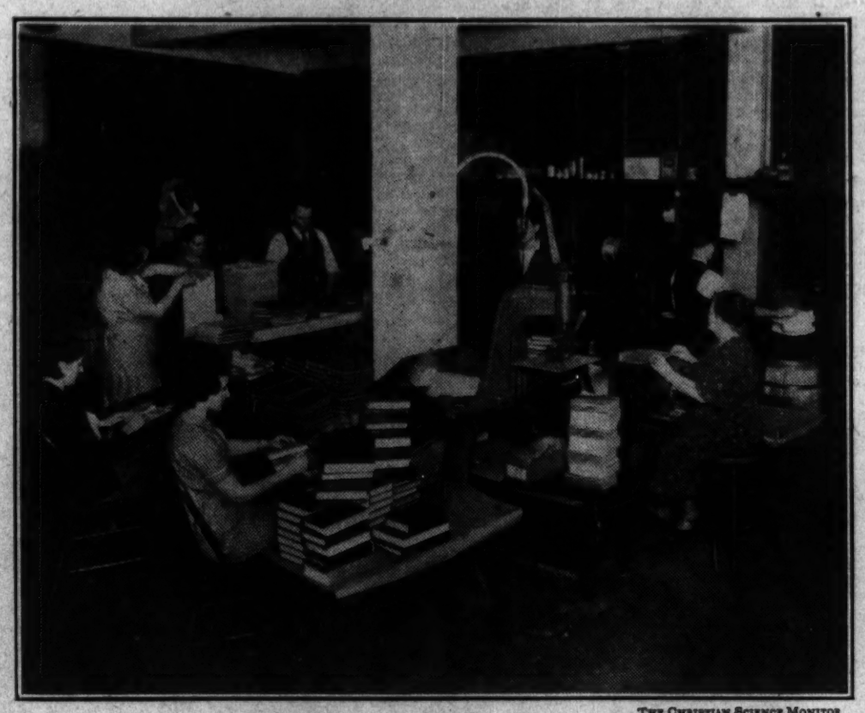
Likewise, the lower leg pieces are shoved into the feet at the ankles, Fig. 12, and sewn in place.

Join the two arm pieces together using loops of heavy black linen thread. When making these joints keep the seam lines parallel. This is important. Make the loops loose enough not to interfere with the movement of the parts. The loops should act as hinges. Fig. 14.

The hips and chest are put together next, Fig. 14. Keep this joint as narrow as possible. Do a lot of sewing "in one place."

The head should be fastened to the chest in the same manner as the last joint. For this joint you may use white tape, ½ inch wide if you do not want the black thread to show. Nevertheless, the thread is best to use and will not be visible when the marionette is on the stage. Remember to keep these stitches close together, "a lot in one place" or the head motion will be interfered with. Fasten the arms and legs on last of all. Allow enough play at the shoulders and hips and see that these parts match each other in length. A common error is to sew the arms on backwards.





The Textbook Bindery of the Birmingham City Board of Education.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A School Bindery That Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Birmingham, Ala.

THE Birmingham Public Schools not only maintain a free book service for the elementary grades but also operate a bindery where old books are reconditioned. Worn and dirty texts are cleaned, torn pages replaced, and colorful new backs added so that children may have books which they really enjoy handling.

Old books may be rebound at only 25 per cent of the cost of new books and, as they are much stronger, last 100 per cent longer, according to Mr. D. E. McKinley, business manager of the board of education.

Textbooks used in the lower grades often come in with pages missing, torn or soiled. The first thing done is to assemble the books so they will be complete. If the readers are badly damaged it may take the good pages from three or more books to make one, or for example eight books may be obtained from twelve worn ones. The soiled edges are all cut on a machine, torn places pasted with invisible tape and art gum used to clean the soiled pages. Pages are bound with wire stitching or strong twine in case the margin is not sufficient for the use of wire stitching. Tough board backs covered with book cloth are then added and a really new book to all intents and purposes appears.

"We use an especially attractive binding for the thousands of books reconditioned, including those used in the school libraries," said Mr. McKinley. "Uniform colors are given books in the same series to make them easily identified in the classrooms and to simplify work in the bindery."

During the summer months while books are not in use the bindery adds extra help and increases its activities. During the school months more attention is given to library books, but in the summer work is concentrated on textbooks and whole series are bound at one operation. In an adjoining stockroom volumes of conditioned books are stored until called for while others are kept until an order to rebind them comes from the superintendent. In some cases new books with weak binding are rebound before ever being put into service.

The bindery service is extended to the 72 schools in the system with a total of about 50,000 pupils. It is estimated that 75,000 volumes are bound per year at a cost of about 15 cents a copy as compared with a cost of 50 to 79 cents for most new textbooks.

As much care is given in the school system to the preservation of maps and window shades as to books. The bindery does this work also. An average of 50 maps and 50 shades are reconditioned each month. Worn maps are carefully mounted on a strong linen background and retacked to the roll and when finished look like new ones. This is considered quite a saving as new maps are expensive and where constantly used may wear thin quickly. Advertising maps are often used to good advantage after they are given the linen backing and are spring attached. Window shades are repaired in the same careful way but are not made in the business department on account of the varying size of windows in the school system.

An Englishman in American Schools

In Summer Camps Too, His Purpose Is to Give True Picture of His Countrymen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME little time ago, the boys and girls at Thayer Academy in South Braintree, Mass., had a visitor from across the seas who brought a fresh point of view to their campus. A quiet-voiced, scholarly Englishman by the name of Hugh Mackaness came to lecture to them on literary topics, and remained to become something more than a friend. When his visit was ended, he left behind such a lively interest in England and her literature and her sons, that the headmaster, Mr. Stacy Southworth, can find nothing but praise for Mr. Mackaness and his more-than-just-lecturing work.

Mr. Southworth explained a little about the mission to which Hugh Mackaness has set himself—waiting indulgently for a moment while his visitor examined the yellowing signatures of John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln on the military commissions of the school's founder, which proudly hung on the walls of his cool study. Mr. Mackaness, he said, believes that a visiting speaker from a foreign land cannot conduct himself merely as an individual, expressing his personal ideas on this or that subject. There is a larger responsibility thrust upon him: that of the representative of a foreign nation.

In Terms of the Man They See

When you come right down to it, the boys and girls at Thayer Academy are going to think of England in terms of Mr. Mackaness, rather than the other way around. Very few Englishmen come their way. England represents to their youthful thinking a place on the map, a character in the drama of what history they have studied; very little more. But when Mr. Mackaness comes to them, explaining his country through the channels of its literature and speech and peculiar habits and institutions, then the framework in their memory begins to take on the appearance of reality. They see England through his eyes. Quite naturally, the impression that he gives to them will go far toward making up their permanent picture of what England is like.

So Mr. Southworth spoke of Mr. Mackaness as one conscious of his position as an ambassador. He knows that he will be judged by his manner and bearing, and what he tells them—and that in the judging, England herself will be either better appreciated, or less understood and less esteemed. He talks to the youth of America in the full understanding that as he talks the seeds of international good will are sowed either poorly or well.

Naturally, then, he goes about his sowing with the greatest of care. The subjects of his talks, for example, are woven around all the forms in which the thinking and the character of Englishmen express themselves. Sometimes, he delves into the qualities and the history of English literature. Sometimes he goes back to the source material itself—reading from prose selections or verse, or out of dramatic moments in history. These readings he feels are particularly important; he calls them the golden gate to the love of reading, and the key to understanding literature. Not to mention the means of giving Americans the opportunity to hear the "King's English."

Humored Interpretation

Then there are lectures on the quizzical topic of English humor—which can do with quite a little good-humored interpretation on the American side of the Atlantic; on the schools which differ intriguingly from their American offspring; on the individuality of English character and the ways in which it reveals itself through the details of living.

Mr. Southworth would perhaps call the word "lecture" too stiff and formal. He would probably say that any listing of the subjects gives only the barest evidence of their substance. There is more to it than arriving at a school, going onto the platform for a stated time, and then leaving. Mr. Mackaness tries to arrange more extended visits than are the usual custom. He brings groups together after a more formal lecture is over, talking with them informally through the hours of the evening. He arranges carefully, as he did with Mr. Southworth, to provide opportunities for anyone who wishes to contribute to the discussion of some subject which comes close to him and his interests.

At such a time, so Mr. Southworth put it, new worlds are opened up to those whose thought is reaching out for fresh experience. New points of view catch the imagination. There is something added to the richness and color of everyday thinking. The picture of England in this case may come through the eyes of another, but, rightly guided, it is very real.

Another School's Impression

A letter was produced, from Mrs. George Wathen of the Birch Wathen School in New York, which described a visit that Mr. Mackaness made to her school. "It is not geography or history he is giving them," her comment reads; "it is not literature, though every once in a while an allusion or a quotation reminds them of those books they always meant to read, which to him are evidently as familiar and necessary as an old coat. They are listening eagerly with spellbound attention because, as he slips his pictures one by one before them with the careless ease of a friend showing his summer snapshots, he is telling them why/those pictures are memorable to him. It is their association; something that happened that it is well to recall; some bit of beauty that is held forever. . . . As he speaks easily and lightly of British soldiers, British statesmen, British actions, he dwells on the deed itself, its value, its significance; not as the way of the English, but as the way of a man. Youth is quick to detect reality. He speaks to these sharp sophisticated children on their own ground, the common ground of youth the world over. . . . When the young men of the world stand together for what is real and what is fine, the future is well left to them."

Mr. Mackaness is available during the summer for the giving of talks and recitals of English prose, verse and songs in summer camps. When the school year opens he plans to continue his multifarious work in this country, starting on tour from his headquarters at 1 Goodwin Street, Boston. The following year he goes back to England for a season to carry on the other half of the activity to which he is devoting his time—interpreting to England, in the same friendly way, the individuality of its full-grown child on the other side of the Atlantic. It seems significant that out of the bookings for his English tour which are reported by his secretary, a very large number ask for the talks on the United States.

'Common School' Urged for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hastings, Eng.

LADY SIMON, of Manchester, speaking at the annual conference of the Association of Education Committees of Hastings, urged that all children should pass through the elementary school. Amidst the cheers of the audience, who represented local education authorities from all parts of England and Wales, she said, "We shall never get our schools as they ought to be until we pass a law making it imperative that every Member of Parliament should send his children to a public elementary school for at any rate a certain number of years. It is so fatally easy to tolerate for other people's children what we should never dream of tolerating for our own."

The resolution to which Lady Simon was speaking urged the Government to remove the embargo on expenditure in the improvement of school buildings. It was pointed out that many school buildings were in a condition unfit for children, and they could not be repaired or replaced until the embargo was raised.

The president of the association, Alderman E. G. Rowlinson of Sheffield, urged the raising of the school-leaving age in order to prevent the unemployment of boys and girls. He said that every magistrate was of opinion that really good human material was endangered by the inforced idleness of unemployment in the case of boys and girls fresh from school.

Alderman Rowlinson also urged the abolition of all fees in secondary schools with adequate assurances that all children who could benefit by higher education would meet with no rebuffs or hardships from financial reasons or class distinctions.

The lot of unemployed people was considered when another resolution was unanimously passed urging all local education authorities to provide suitable educational facilities for unemployed juveniles, subject to an exchequer grant of 75 per cent of the cost, and also urging that local education authorities should press forward with the provision of forms of continued education calculated to assist people in making good use of the increased leisure due to unemployment.

School Journey Season at Height

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

The main thoroughfares and the historic buildings of London, these days, are frequented by innumerable parties of school children. Most of the parties come from the provinces, but many of them come from foreign countries.

The School Journey Association is the main agency in arranging for these educational visits. The association now provides in the course of the year for more than 50,000 children in several hundred parties within Great Britain, and for more than 10,000 who go abroad. Recently the association organized a five days' interchange of 800 British children and 1900 Belgian children at the low all-in costs of £2 4s for each Belgian child and £2 10s for each British child.

The association now aims at establishing a number of hostels in suitable parts of the country for the use of foreign as well as of English parties of children. It is hoped to establish a hostel in London which could also be used as headquarters by the movement.

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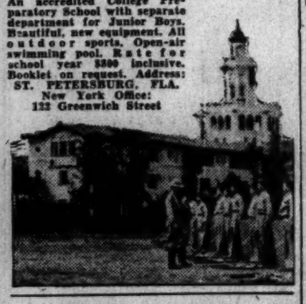

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The Home Forum

Days With Carmen Sylva

IT WAS a good day for me when Carmen Sylva, the late poet-Queen of Roumania, invited me to visit her in Holland, to talk over an English rendering of the wonderful folk-songs that had been discovered by her maid-of-honor and friend, Hélène Vacaresco, in use among the peasants on her father's estates.

It was the composer, Auguste Bungert, who brought us together, as I had already made English renderings to some of the Queen's beautiful original lyrics, which he had set to music. It was suggested I should meet her at a small watering-place on the coast of Holland, where she was staying with her brother and his family, his wife being a Dutch princess. So I did not have far to go from England; yet it was strange country to me, in more senses than one, for I had never seen any of it before. It was evening when my friend Bungert brought me from the steamer to the unpretentious châlet occupied by the Royal party—and there at the top of the steps was Carmen Sylva, a tall, lovely, gracious figure, all in white. With kind words of welcome, she took my hand, but my attempt to kiss her's and curtsey was compromised by my position on the steps, and we both nearly fell down them! Consequently, everything passed off with delightful informality, which was further enhanced by her asking her brother, the Prince of Wied, to show me the way to the tiny hotel, close by, where extra guests were put up.

A dark wood separated it from the châlet, and it was impossible to remain on a ceremonious footing with a Prince with whom one was stumbling at every step against a tree. This pleasantly easy pace was continued through my visit. Lunching one day with the Queen and the two Vacaresco sisters, we had pigeons as part of our menu. And I saw them holding the little bones to their mouths, with imploring looks towards her. Casting a whimsical glance at me, she said: "I hear Queen Victoria allows these liberties at Balmoral, so I think we may do so here!" I felt still more at home with her when I found she was having sea-baths and wanted me to teach her swimming. She was, as I have said, tall, and I am the reverse, so that I found it a most responsible task to uphold her against the rough advances of the North Sea breakers!

But these were only incidents. Our time was really spent on graver subjects. She would often gather us together on the sand-dunes of a sunny morning and give us the treat of hearing her beautiful voice read out some lyric she had just composed. Now and again the little native children, in their quaint costumes, would steal up with a bunch of flowers or a shy greeting; but she took these interruptions very good-naturedly and would make them sing us their little peasant ditties, for she was a great child-lover. Indeed, she had a kind word for everyone.

Soon the question of the Roumanian folk-songs was broached, and Hélène Vacaresco told me of her difficulties in getting her peasants to let her hear the words of their songs; in fact, as is elsewhere the case, they could not separate them from the monotonous chants to which they sang them. So she had to lie in wait for the people as they sang at their work or their merry-makings—yes, and at their weddings and their funerals—and learn in this way these extraordinarily strange and beautiful words, which Carmen Sylva felt she must try and give to the world. So strange and beautiful, so unlike any folk-songs we knew of, that we came to the conclusion they were the work of some obscure poet who had left the tradition of his style, as it were, in the district, so that it had inspired all the future improvisations current among the people. For most folk-songs seem to be improvised on some favorite model, as may be seen in the case of the Tuscan "rispétto," which bears evident traces of kinship with the songs of Dante's circle of minor poets and their followers; songs which the pedlars of those days used to bring to the people in the villages till they took root there.

I had already read Carmen Sylva's German version of the Roumanian songs, and her attempt at an English one; and I knew that, remarkably good as her English was for a foreigner, it would not stand the test of poetical fitness. So I found myself faced with the hard task of telling her this: I don't think I could have done it but for two reasons. A faithful old friend, a lady-in-waiting who had known her as a child, begged me to have the courage to tell her what I really thought of her work in English. "No one ever speaks to her frankly about her work," she complained, "and you would be helping a great talent, if you could make her understand that in art, *no one* is exempt from criticism."

While I was considering this, the Queen herself asked me to do "immediately, before lunch!" an English version of one of the songs which Bungert had just composed and which her version did not fit. I complied—and succeeded. Then, with admirable generosity, she said: "I see! I give you carte blanche, Miss Strettell; revise my translations or re-write them, as you think best."

I took her at her word; and next summer when she came to England, and I visited her at Llandudno in Wales, I brought her the finished volume and she approved of it. The book was published the following year under the title of "The Bard of the Dimbovitza" and became widely known in England and America. By this time, the Queen and I had become real friends and I think I should have gone back to Roumania with her, only I got married instead.

As it was, when she got back from a visit she paid to Balmoral I had the pleasure of acting as her companion in London, where I was able to arrange a meeting between her and Sir Henry Irving and Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, to whom she was anxious to read a play of hers, with a view to its production in London. Unfortunately, it proved too tragic for the English taste.

I also took her to the studios of Sir L. Alma Tadema and Mr. Watts. The former's beautiful house and friendly welcome pleased her; but with the latter she discovered a positive affinity, and we had hard work to get her away in time to catch her train at Victoria, for she was leaving for Germany that night. A crowd was at the station to see her off, for she was a popular visitor—her charm and beauty had won all hearts. There was one working-man in particular who never missed greeting her with a posy of flowers—and there he was on that last evening.

"Remember, I am always in Roumania," were the Queen's farewell words to me as the train started. But alas! I was never able to accept that kind invitation, or to wander with her in the forests of her beautiful Castle of Sinaia, which she loved so well and had so often described to me.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

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Rock Garden

This is where I like best to begin the day.
The garden itself first wakens here,
With patches of color pushing their way
Among the rocks, at the spring of the year.
Morning's own freshness! And on the air
The sweet, damp fragrance of tiniest flowers,—
Still touched with the night that everywhere
Spreads coolness and peace, in the darkened hours.
There are moist, close-growing bits of blue,
Of gold and lavender, scarlet and white.
On stone and on leaf the thin-scattered dew
Catches and colors the pale new light.
For the snail at my feet, too, the day has begun;
Both of us linger here, taking the sun.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

The China Collector

She loved old china, although she had no collection of her own and knew little about the different wares. Gazing at the odd pieces which appealed to her in other people's houses, she mentally gathered them all into a special china cupboard of her own imagination. To begin with, there was Cousin Catriona's old brown luster jug with lovely curving spout, and a base on which blue hinds followed one another round and round. This seemed an appropriate piece for Cousin Catriona to possess, as she came from an island whose Gaelic name meant "Isle of Deer," and she often talked of the shy graceful creatures that thronged the wilds near her home. The jug itself, she said, belonged first to her grandmother, who used it on only special occasions.

Then there was Mrs. Mayle's castle, and her two china dogs. The castle was a most elaborate affair; white, with towers and turrets, and battlements, and actually a soldier on either side of the gate. It was only the front of a castle, it is true—the side view not being more than two or three inches wide—but it was effective all the same. The china pugs were equally lordly in appearance, in spite of a large black smut on each of their noses and another on their fawn-colored backs. They stood on Mrs. Mayle's mantelshelf, in a little room, above a big open hearth that had a brick oven at one side where Mrs. Mayle used to make bread and bake a tiny loaf for small visitors.

Another piece she loved was Mrs. Taylor's china hen which sat closely upon a china nest. Its red comb was glossy and its white feathers, smoothly and tidily folded over one another, made a compact covering to the trig round nest, from which no straws were seen to straggle, as they did from the nests under the stacks in the stackyard.

Mr. Johnson's "greybeard" was another addition to her collection. It was a small jar of dull brown glaze, with a narrow neck, on which was embossed a bearded face. About fifty years ago, when Mr. Johnson's men were plowing a field called "White House Field" (although no one by then remembered a white house ever having been there), the plowshare struck against something hard and the "greybeard" was discovered. How long it had lain beneath the soil, no one could tell. The land where it was found was known as "the Mere," as it had been a lake centuries ago. But, soon after the time of Hereward the Wake, the meres in this part of the world were drained and now bore fertile crops. Perhaps before the mere was drained, perhaps after it, the "greybeard" had been lost there. Anyhow, it looked old and interesting as it stood on a corner shelf in Mr. Johnson's house.

Another precious thing was her aunt's bowl, a beautiful piece of china. Long ago, when they were children, her aunt said, they used to pour hot toffee into it to cool, after which they chipped it out again. How the bowl survived this treatment she could not imagine, but it did. Now it stood apart upon a high shelf, dusted carefully by the hands that had once so ruthlessly wielded a knife—possibly a hammer—upon its ancient glaze.

This concludes the nucleus of her private collection of china. There were many more items in her mind, but these were the most important. On conning them over, she came to the conclusion that it was not for their beauty or rarity that she prized them, but for their associations. They all seemed to have some little fragment of familiar history attached to them that made them doubly dear to one who knew them as well as she did.

Haddon Hall—Once More

We were off for Haddon Hall before the trippers arrived from Bakewell, or the first tourist train from the north had discharged its sightseers. The walk is . . . through the straggling village street, and then over the fields until suddenly Haddon Hall shows itself among the trees, breaking the side of the thickly wooded hill.

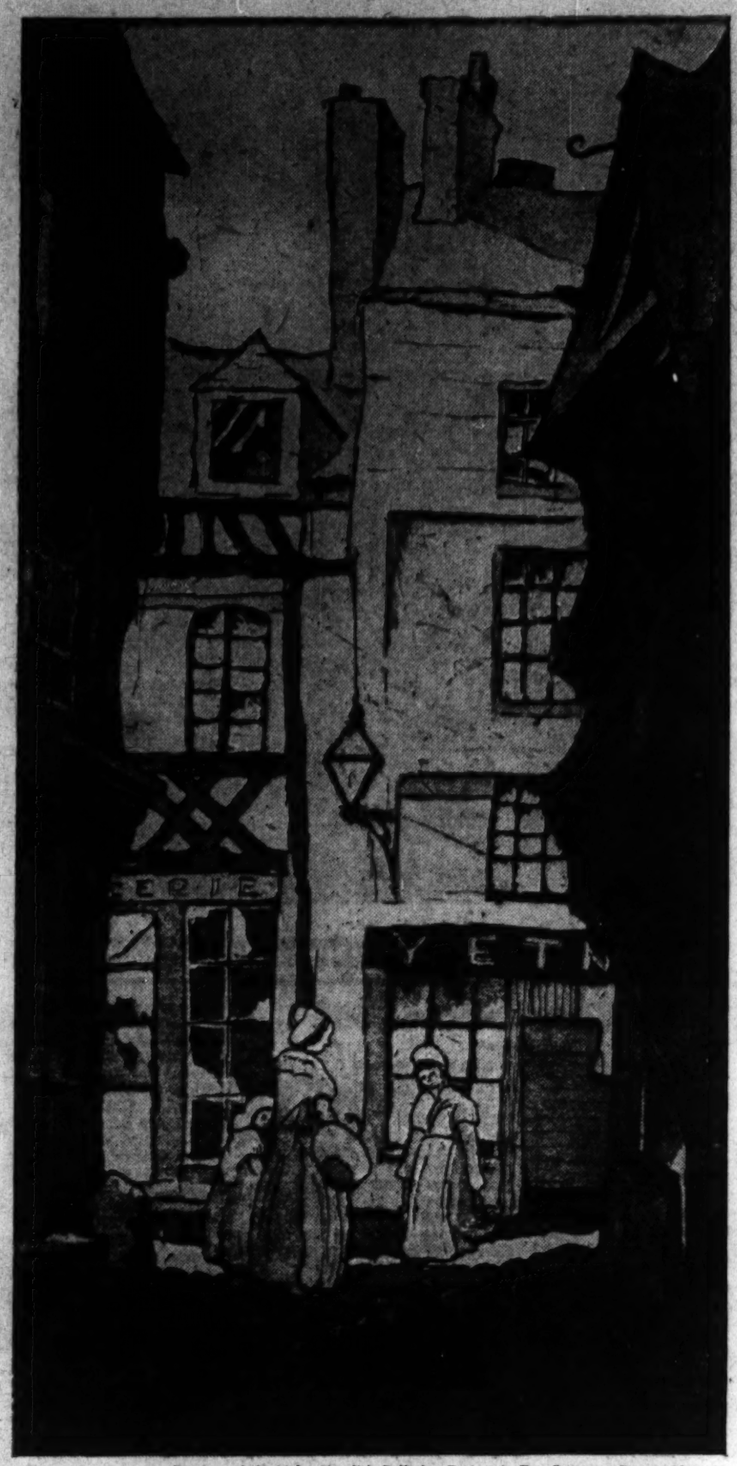
So much has been written and said of this ancient dwelling-place of peaceful noblemen, untouched since the finishing touches were put to the last building in 1696, that any description is only an oft-repeated tale. The race of Vernons of Haddon Hall was a race of wise, politic men, men who knew how to capture heiresses, and always to keep on the right side in royal disturbances. They built their home for peace, not war, and war left them unmolested.

Haddon Hall is a striking example of how the inequalities of a hillside may be turned to the greatest advantage in architecture. Walls that sink low in the foreground, towers and battlements that start up in the background, a broad terrace looking over a green precipice at the side, and a wide gateway by which the upper courtyard was entered from the road at the hilltop. This is how Haddon Hall was built. Great forest trees grow above, behind, and on all sides of the Hall, while down from the walls to the roadside roll billowy meadow-lands. . . .

The Vernons built the Hall at Haddon as they needed it, putting up here a set of chambers, there a lady's bower, and again a tower when they wanted space for pages. They began to build the present structure in 1070, and the south aisle of the chapel, together with portions of the wall along the south front, remain to show what was done before 1300. Then the great hall and kitchens were built, and the upper court began to grow. Before 1470 the east part of the chapel and the east side of the upper court were finished. Between that date and 1550 the inside of the building under the long gallery was finished, including the enchanting little dining-room, carved and wainscoted to the very top, where are to be seen the portraits of King Henry VIII, his queen, and his jester, Will Sommers, carved in the wainscot. The west range of buildings was put up and the west end of the north range built at this same period.

By 1624, the entire outside of the Hall was finished. Sir John Manners, the husband of Dorothy Vernon, finished the ballroom, notwithstanding the romantic legend that makes him steal away that fair lady during a dance in this same apartment. . . .

This ballroom—the long gallery as it is called—is one of the most beautiful rooms in England.—From "Among English Inns, by JOSEPHINE TOZER. (Boston: L. C. Page Co. 1904.)



Courtesy of the Myles Standish Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Caudebec-en-Caux, Normandy: From an Aquatint and Etching by Prescott M. M. Jones

FLANKED by wooded hills and wedged between two streams lies Caudebec-en-Caux, once the capital of this division of France. For centuries this town has stood sturdily facing the River Seine. The stone houses in rue de la Boucherie are among the oldest in Normandy. The square timber house of the templars in the same street and many another in the rue de la Cordonnerie and in la Grande Rue date from the thirteenth century. How they delight the eye of the traveler and artist who makes his way from Havre or Rouen or Elbeuf or Jumièges! Not so picturesque did they appear to Henri-Quatre, who declared that the little church of Notre Dame in Caudebec-en-Caux was "the prettiest chapel in his kingdom of France," adding "mais le bijou est mal enchassé"!

Between the fine old church and the quais lies the market place—peaceful enough most of the week—but on market days the scene of greatest animation. At dawn comes the clatter of hoofs on the cobbles and soon the booths are spilling their wares—fine fresh fruits and vegetables, cheeses and eggs, calicos and baubles, and on the far side of the square pigs and calves and geese and chickens raise an unholy din.

Facing the quais, lined with lime trees, stands the Hotel de Marine. From the balcons one may watch quaint figures clad in cloaks and odd headdresses; fishermen conversing as they move toward the river with long bamboo poles; the ferry crossing the placid surface of the Seine; a long line of coal barges, many colored, towed by a sturdy little tug with hinged funnel.

At the time of the new moon when equinoctial tides run high comes the "mascaret": the oncoming tide of the sea crashes the river tide and a great wave, sometimes two hundred meters long and two or three meters above the level of the Seine, carrying a mighty weight of water, breaks over the quais casting pebbles and spray far inland. Was it so in the days of old when kings and princes traveled the Seine in galley or by sail?

The valley of the Seine from Caudebec to the sea is a succession of delightful towns large and small. From Caudebec up the river a dirt road, grass-grown for many kilometers, follows close to the winding stream. Open country, orchards and farmyards, patches of cultivated land spread along the banks; inland lie forests—magnificent beech and chestnut with an occasional stand of larch making dark shadows.

So the town of Caudebec-en-Caux has stood for centuries, surrounded with beauty and plenty, catching the mood of the peaceful Seine, its thirteenth century houses undisturbed by the comings and goings of the river port.

Das Gute annehmen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM LETZTEN Vers des 1. Kapitels des 1. Buchs Mose lesen wir: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut." Alles tatsächlich Geschaffene ist also gut; und da aus der Bibel klar zu ersehen ist, daß Gott der Geist ist, muß Seine Schöpfung — der Ausdruck Seines Wesens — einschließlich des Menschen geistig sein.

Im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist das Erscheinen einer irrigen oder materiellen Annahme über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall berichtet, einer Trugvorstellung, worüber Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 521, 522) schreibt: „Wenn die Geschichte des Irrtums oder der Materie wahr wäre, würde sie die Allmacht des Geistes umstoßen; doch ist sie die falsche Erzählung im Gegensatz zu der wahren."

Diese Worte sind für diejenigen ungeheuer wichtig, die in einer Welt, die sich als unbeständig, vergänglich erweist und anscheinend voller Trübsal ist, ernstlich nach einem besseren Verständnis Gottes, des Guten, trachten. Durch gründliches und gewissenhaftes Eindringen in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch in Verbindung mit der Bibel finden und beweisen solche Sucher ihr wahres geistiges Erbe. Die Lehre und die Werke Christi Jesu, der uns den geraden und schmalen Weg zum ewigen Leben wies, und ihre Erläuterung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ermöglichen diesen Segen. Jesus ließ sich nie verleiten zu glauben, daß das Böse wirklich sei. Er war in seinem Denken immer eins mit seinem Vater; er anerkannte nur Ihn und gehorchte nur Ihm, ungeachtet jedes scheinbaren materiellen Sinnenzeugnisses. Wir alle können bestrebt sein, diese Gesinnung zu erlangen, die bei wahrhaft ausdauerndem Festhalten und liebevollem Glauben an Gott den mancherlei Trugvorstellungen des Bösen—Krankheit, Zwietracht, Armut—ein Ende macht und sie vernichtet.

Die im 16. Kapitel der Apostelgeschichte berichtete Gefangensetzung und Befreiung des Paulus und Silas ist ein erhebendes Beispiel der Kraft freudiger Dankbarkeit gegen Gott, die Wahrheit, eine allem Anschein nach überaus unglückliche Lage umzukehren. Obgleich Paulus und Silas schon mißhandelt worden waren und mit noch Schlimmerem bedroht wurden, verloren sie keinen Augenblick den Glauben an Gott. Wir lesen vielmehr, daß sie „beteten . . . und Gott lobten". Dieser glänzende Mut und Verlaß auf den immer gegenwärtigen Gott, das Gute, wurde schnell belohnt; denn sie wurden nicht nur befreit, sondern ihre Befreiung bewirkte auch, daß sich der Kerkermeister „mit seinem ganzen Hause" zum Christentum bekehrte.

Nur der Glaube, daß das Böse wirklich sei und Macht habe, verleiht ihm die ihm scheinbar innewohnende Kraft. Unerschütterliches Festhalten an der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, kann einen solchen Glauben überwinden; denn „einer mit Gott ist eine Mehrheit." Da Jesus dies wußte, sagte er von denen, die an ihn glauben: „So sie etwas Tödliches trinken, wird's ihnen nicht schaden." Dieser geistige Bewußtseinszustand ist heute ebenso möglich wie damals, als unser Meister auf Erden wandelte; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft legt die von Christus Jesus gelehrten und bewiesenen geistigen Gesetze dar und erklärt sie vollständig. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt klare Anweisungen zum Verstehenlernen dieser Gesetze, was ihre praktische Anwendung im Alltagsleben ermöglicht.

Durch unablässiges Erwarten und Anerkennen des Guten und sofortiges Zurückweisen jedes Anspruchs des Bösen—sei es Sünde, Krankheit oder Mangel an etwas Gutem oder Notwendigem—wird uns Irrtum jeder Art immer unwirklicher und kommt daher in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung immer seltener vor. Wir können also verstehen, warum Hiob erklärte: „Was ich gefürchtet habe, ist über mich gekommen. Ich war nicht geborgen" (engl. Bibel). Hiob hielt sich für „nicht geborgen," weil er geglaubt hatte, daß das Böse wirklich sei, und infolgedessen üble Wirkungen für möglich und vielleicht sogar für wahrscheinlich gehalten hatte—ein Bewußtseinszustand, dem er entwuchs; und als er Gott über alles ehrte, erlebte er schließlich die Kundwerdung des Guten wieder.

Jesus schärfte oft die Notwendigkeit ein, Gott, das Gute, recht anzuerkennen. Mit seinen Worten: „Vater, ich danke dir, daß du mich erhöret hast", ließ er sein dankbares Erwarten der Unsterblichkeit des Lebens erkennen; und als Ergebnis von Jesu Verständnis des Lebens kam Lazarus aus dem Grabe hervor. Auch Mrs. Eddy betont wiederholt, wie wichtig es ist, in jeder Lage und Anfechtung des sogenannten materiellen Daseins nur die geistige Vollkommenheit als wirklich anzuerkennen. Auf Seite 390 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt sie: „Dulde nicht, daß der Anspruch von Sünde oder Krankheit in deinen Gedanken großwachse. Weise ihn mit der dauernden Überzeugung von dir, daß er unrechtmäßig ist, da du weißt, daß Gott ebensowenig der Urheber von Krankheit wie von Sünde ist." Sie verstand die Wahrheit ihrer Lehre, wandte sie an und bewies sie und gab durch ihre erleuchteten Schriften allen Menschen Gelegenheit, sie zu verstehen, anzuwenden und zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Accepting Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE last verse of the first chapter of Genesis contains the following words: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." All that is actually made, therefore, is good; and since through the Scriptures it is clearly seen that God is Spirit, His creation, the expression of His being, including man, must be spiritual.

In the second chapter of Genesis there is recorded the appearing of an erroneous or material belief regarding God, man, and the universe, of which illusion Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 521, 522), "The history of error or matter, if veritable, would set aside the omnipotence of Spirit; but it is the false history in contradistinction to the true."

These words are of tremendous importance to those who in a world found to be uncertain, transitory, and apparently filled with tribulation, may be earnestly seeking a better understanding of God, good. A thorough and prayerful study of the Christian Science textbook, together with the Bible, can and does enable such seekers to find and prove their true spiritual heritage. This blessing is made possible by the teaching and works of Christ Jesus, who became our Way-shower in the straight and narrow way to life eternal, and by their elucidation in Christian Science. Jesus never accepted the temptation to believe in evil as real. His thought was ever at one with his Father, who claimed his sole acknowledgment and obedience, no matter what the material senses appeared to testify. This is an attitude of thought we can all strive to obtain. It is one which, when adhered to with true endurance and loving faith in God, breaks up and destroys the various illusions of evil—disease, discord, poverty.

The account of the imprisonment of Paul and Silas and their deliverance, given in the sixteenth chapter of Acts, is an inspiring example of the power of joyful gratitude to God, Truth, to reverse a situation which had every appearance of being seriously unfortunate. Though they had already been ill-treated, and were threatened with worse experiences, Paul and Silas did not for a moment lose faith in God. Far from doing this, we are told, they "prayed, and sang praises unto God." This splendid courage and reliance upon ever present God, good, had its quick reward; for not only were they liberated, but this liberation was the means of bringing the keeper of the prison "with all his house" to Christianity.

Believing that evil is real and has power affords it the only seeming power that it has. Unwavering acceptance of the allness of God, good, can overcome such believing, for "one with God is a majority." Knowing this, Jesus said of those who believed on him, "If they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them." This state of spiritual consciousness is as possible today as it was when our Master walked the earth, for Christian Science states and fully explains the spiritual laws which Christ Jesus taught and proved. Christian Science presents clear instructions for an understanding of them which makes possible their practical application to everyday life.

By the continual expectation and acknowledgment of good and the instant rejection of every claim of evil—whether of sin, sickness, or lack of any good or needful thing—error of every kind becomes more and more unreal to us, and consequently enters less and less into our human experiences. We are thus able to understand why it was that Job declared: "That which I was afraid of is come unto me. I was not in safety." Job accounted himself to be "not in safety" because he accepted the belief in evil as real, and, consequently, the possibility, and perhaps even the probability, of evil effects, a state of thought which he outgrew; so that when he honored God supremely the expression of good eventually came to him again.

Jesus frequently urged the necessity for the right acknowledgment of God, good. By his words, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me," he indicated his grateful acceptance of the immortality of life; and Lazarus came forth from the tomb as a result of Jesus' understanding of Life. Mrs. Eddy also repeatedly asseverates the importance—under every condition and trial of so-called material existence—of accepting spiritual perfection only as real. On page 390 of Science and Health she says: "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin." She understood, practiced, and proved the truth of her teaching, and in her inspired writings has provided all mankind with the opportunity to do likewise.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Flower's Name

She must have reached this shrub ere she turned,
As back with that murmur the wicket swung;
For she laid the poor snail, my chance foot spurned,
To feed and forget it the leaves among.

Down this side of the gravel walk
She went while her robe's edge brushed the box:
And here she paused in her gracious talk
To point me a moth on the milk-white phlox.
Roses, ranged in valiant row,
I will never think that she passed you by!
She loves you noble roses, I know;
But, yonder, see, where the rock-plants lie!

This flower she stopped at, finger on lip,
Stooped over, in doubt, as settling its claim;
Till she gave me, with smile to make no slip,
Its soft meandering Spanish name:
What a name! Was it love or praise?
Speech half-asleep or song half-awake?
I must learn Spanish, one of these days,
Only for that low sweet name's sake. . . .

—ROBERT BROWNING, Poems.

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Home Building and Gardening

The French-Norman House

Architectural Styles in the United States—IV

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PICTURESQUE qualities of the steep-roofed, turreted French-Norman house have appealed to American home builders in many parts of the country during the past decade. In the northern states perhaps they seem most fitting because of the pitch of the roof which, like that of the English house, is best fitted to carry off the rain and snow. But they are not unknown even in California where the traditional Mediterranean setting lends to rather than detracts from their very striking contours and façades.

The purely French type house is perhaps a bit more formal in design than most dwellings we are familiar with, save for the Italian or even certain types of the Georgian. The château was largely an expression of the French love of social amusements, transplanted from the city to the country, and reflected a good deal that was artificial and pretentious.

But in the hands of the peasant of Normandy, Brittany and Picardy, the château became much more practical and suitable to the human and social needs of the countryside. The pitch of the roof remained, due to climatic conditions, but towers and turrets were added, and rough stone or brick replaced the smooth walls of the city house.

Stone and Towers

In the heart of Normandy, in fact, one finds an architecture of stone. Not only is it used as a trim, but it is mixed with brick for walls and other facings. In the construction of towers, particularly, stone is one of the prevalent elements in the French-Norman house. But here, again, there is a mixture of brick, adding both its color and texture to the structure. Even where stone is used alone, there is a rough, mottled color effect of gray and brown on walls and other surfaces.

Into the French-Norman house came one of the distinctive elements that is also prevalent in the early English house—half-timbering. Here salvaged beams played a conspicuous part in color, age and strength. Even rough logs were used on the outside of the buildings, while inside there were beams and rafters hand hewn from small, irregular logs.

A characteristic of French-Norman architectural art was the softness and grace of line created by the French artisan—a mellow effect described by one architect as "not gained without the pleasant conspiracy of time, nature and man." Even the imperfections of the workman's craftsmanship blend into a composition that is harmonious, ' l-anced and distinctly appropriate to the setting. If at times there was a certain boldness in design and use of materials there was also purity and elegance of style to individualize the effort.

Mass of Roofs at Different Levels

The pleasing mass of roofs at different levels, sometimes studded with tall massive chimneys dovecotes and weather vanes, gave an added interest to the scene, much as the thatched roofs did in early England. With the varied textures and patine which they accumulated in years of patching and exposure to the elements, these roofs produced an indefinable charm, striking one of the most characteristic notes of this architectural style.

Surmounted by brick and stone towers, round, square and hexagonal in shape, such roofs as these formed a perfect complement for the dormers that peeped out over the line of the eaves, the ornamented doorways, the dovecotes on the roof, the weather vanes and those curious spikes of enameled earthenware, called "epis," surmounting the points of the dormers.

These characteristics, together with the wall and other surface textures resulting from mixtures of stone and brick and the patterns in which they are laid, gave the Norman house a rugged, substantial appearance as interesting as the soft mellowness which it took on with age. What with the Frenchman's frequent need of larger quarters there were added other low wings extending out from the main mass of the dwelling, and hence a native grace and simplicity in the later picture which is not easy to produce in other styles of architecture.

Inside, the house was sure to have beams or rafters in the salon or living room, if not in the bedrooms. Barrel-vaulted ceilings were common. The kitchens were of considerable proportions, with great fireplaces with ovens and warming closets built around them.

In certain types of the French-Norman house there seems, to modern eyes, to be an unpleasant lack of windows. The dormers were none too large and those windows set flush with the wall surfaces were supplied with solid shutters. However, climate was a factor in those days before furnaces and warmth were preferred to light.

Adapted to American Living

To assemble all these factors into the modern American home is not an easy task, and yet it has been done with effect and charm, as many splendid examples will prove. One of these is the residence of Mr. Carl Beal in Bel-Air, Calif., designed by Everett Babcock, architect. While this French-Norman house assumes the proportions of a country estate or villa, it in no way violates the characteristics of the style from which it springs or takes on qualities that could not be adapted to a similar and smaller type house in the city.

Conspicuous, of course, is the effect gained in this manner of dwelling from the proper setting. The approach is indeed a charming one. The house itself is set upon an ell-shaped plan, with the distinctive Norman tower with its weather vane, outside lantern and deeply embrasured window and entrance, occupying the central position.

The construction of this house is of brick, washed with a light coat of white cement, with the red of many bricks showing through to give the wall and chimney surfaces an aged appearance. The garage forms a part of the house itself, being entered through a brick arch at the left of the tower. That part of the same wing set back from the main section provides the servants' quarters.

As may be seen in this illustration, the American adaptation of the French-Norman house offers not only an attractive composition of modified medieval elements, but an equally attractive combination of line, scale and balance. Thus it has been made to express real character while at the same time serving to meet modern needs.

The next article in this series will appear soon. The third ran June 13.

By F. W. and L. Thompson, Coventry - THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Small Modern Sitting Room Designed by Mr. John Anslow of Coventry, Eng., With Walls Ingeniously Equipped With Fitted Bookshelves and Cupboards Which Alternate in an Effective Asymmetrical Arrangement.

Furnishing the Walls

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON

THE equipment of small interiors is now being done with so much skill that furnishing a small room has almost become a fine art. Not only is full and ingenious use made of corners and recesses; it is now realized that before furnishing the room itself one should begin by furnishing the walls. This is done, of course, mainly by the use of built-in furniture. It is found that if the walls are well lined with built-in equipment the interior is not only more convenient and comfortable, but is also greatly improved in appearance. Moreover, the equipment so installed is both a sound economy and a good investment, for it reduces the quantity of movable furniture which must be purchased and it adds to the value of one's property in the event of sale.

A small sitting room which has been equipped by John Anslow of Coventry, and which aptly illustrates this idea of saving space by furnishing the walls, is shown in the illustration. It will be seen that in the center of the chimney-breast is a modern-type electric fire with a surround of stainless steel, and beyond this is a limed oak mantel fitted with cupboards for fireside slippers, magazines and newspapers, alternating with open recesses for ornaments.

Combined with the Cupboard

On either side of the chimney-breast are tiers of fitted bookshelves, also of limed oak, and these are combined with yet more cupboards in an effective asymmetrical arrangement. The result is that one enjoys as much accommodation as would ordinarily be provided by a pair of large bookcases and at least a pair of cabinets. Yet extremely little space is taken up. The floor space is left free for easy chairs, settee and occasional table, while the built-in fitments also greatly improve the appearance of the room.

This same idea of furnishing the walls can be applied to other rooms of the house. In the dining room built-in shelves are an excellent substitute for side tables and a built-in buffet can be used instead of a sideboard, while in the kitchen the dresser, with cupboards and shelves, can be fitted into a convenient recess. Even in the bedroom one can have collapsible folding beds which, if skillfully recessed, look like a paneled area of the wall when not in use, and wardrobe cupboards, of course, are now commonly fitted into the recesses on either side of the bedroom chimney-breast.

Movable Units

As an alternative to built-in furniture it is possible to furnish the walls with movable units. For example, there are many shallow bookcases which are attractively designed and specially intended for grouping round the walls in various combinations. Some of these bookcases have four or six shelves and are taller than they are wide, and some are long and low, with only two shelves. With the help of these different sizes the walls of almost any room can be so equipped that not an inch of space is wasted. The bookshelves can also be combined with shallow bureau and cabinets. For the bedroom there are dressing chests and wardrobes made along similar ideas and similarly intended for arranging round the walls.

BASEDEN BUTT.

Autumn-Flowering Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

THERE are the autumn-flowering crocuses, which in September and October make a pretty picture if arranged in groups in the rockery on the lawn, or at the margin of a shrubbery. They do not require a specially rich soil, but good drainage is essential. I have always found that the flowers were stronger and longer-stemmed when leaf mold was mixed freely. The bulbs are larger than those of the spring-flowering kinds, which makes it advisable to plant them deeper. The top of the crown should be 2 inches below the ground level. Ochroleucus, a lovely creamy white variety brought from Lebanon, the violet Sativus from Kurdistan and Nudiflorus (purple) from the Asturias Mountains are three gems which every good bulb merchant sells.

These autumn-flowering kinds are followed by a group which flowers in mid-winter in mild climates. It is a beautiful sight, on a crisp winter morning to see drifts of winter-flowering crocuses. The one called Quaintness has primrose-colored flowers with an old-gold center. Blue Butterfly is the blue of a summer sky, and Ancyrensis, otherwise called the Angora Crocus, is a pure bright yellow.

Autumn-Flowering Scilla

The autumn-flowering Scilla autumnalis, grows 6 inches tall, and bears dainty spikes of purest blue. Anyone with a shrubbery in which he takes special pride will be charmed if he makes in it a carpet of this lovely plant. The bulbs are cheap, and are successful in any ordinary soil. I have grown them in a lawn, and this, I think, is a beautiful spot if there is a background of trees and shrubs. There is a miniature form known as Chinensis. Its natural home is in the crannies between crazy-paving stones. Here it increases rapidly, and spreads along the crannies as though they were its very own. All scilla bulbs should be planted 1 inch deep.

So seldom is the autumn-flowering Lily-of-the-Field (Sternbergia lutea) seen that one might imagine it to be a rare plant. Yet it is not. It will grow in most of the temperate countries. The flowers are cup-shaped and a rich golden yellow. They unfold in late September and October, often continuing well into November. If there is a glimmer of sunshine they open and reveal a glorious circle of orange stamens. The bulbs like to be planted 4 inches deep, and are happiest in England in a well-drained bank, though they do very well on the flat. It is always understood that Sternbergias should not be transplanted unless the plants show unmistakable signs of decline. After planting, leave them to look after themselves, which they will do if the soil and position are suitable.

A Winter Snowdrop

Autumn-flowering Snowflake is just like a large snowdrop. Its season, of flowering in England is November. Though the blooms are glistening white, they rarely tarnish, because nature has provided them with a wax that throws off all extraneous matter. My best results with them have been in borders alongside a house or building. They appreciate the protection from cold winds which such a position gives. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep.

From the middle of August to the middle of September is a suitable planting period in England for all the bulbs mentioned. In every case development after planting is rapid, the bulbs being thoroughly matured beforehand. Naturally, the earlier the work can be done, the better. It will enable the bulbs to form more roots before they flower, thus improving the quality of the flowers. A little sand placed beneath each bulb will help to keep the root surroundings dry and sweet. In filling up after planting, see that the soil is pressed evenly. Otherwise the young shoot may be deformed. Very little unevenness in soil conditions is sufficient to spoil growth for a season.

G. H. C.

Perhaps You Prefer a Pond

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Vancouver, B. C.

NEARLY everyone who loves a garden, on being shown a lily pond by a friend, has said, "One day I will have one myself!" But in a great many cases something has seemed to prevent this wish being realized. Perhaps the thought that it will be too expensive, or more likely lack of knowledge as to how to go about it. If either of these enter into the case the following explanations may show how much pleasure can be had from a pool, and will cause you to decide to go ahead right away, anticipating the joys that will surely be yours when you view the finished picture.

To begin with, when choosing your site, if convenient, place it near some trees; their overhanging branches will so greatly add to the beauty of your pool as soon as it is completed. If your land has a slope so much the better, and if you can find a spot full of little hills and hollows that will be ideal. But in any case whether aided by nature or not you will have something that will draw you and your friends every spare moment you have, resting and refreshing all who come in contact with its cool, clear, healing influence.

Now peg out the shape you wish to have your pool with natural looking curves and bends and twists. Then start digging, throwing the soil toward that end which will be the deepest; this soil can be used for a rockery. Make the pool four feet at the deep end, gradually reducing the depth to two feet. The reason for greater depth at one end is for the benefit of the fish in the winter, during cold spells they will collect among the loose stones which should be placed on the bottom and built up to form little grottoes and caves. Varied depth also allows you to have a greater variety of water lilies, because some kinds grow to perfection in deeper water than others.

Slope the sides so that when the pond is full of water there will be only a depth of an inch or two at the edge. Now press into the bottom and sides of the pool clinkers or coarse coal ashes for drainage, it helps heaving or subsidence and helps bind the cement. This is especially necessary in heavy soil.

It will not be essential to change the water as the plant life keeps the pond pure, and the fish will account for any gnats or mosquito larvæ that may be present. If, however, it is found needful to empty the pool for repairs of some kind a half-inch water pipe placed in the bottom of the pond before cementing and plugged with a cork or screw-cap, connecting under the cement with a few tiles, will drain out all the water; or you can use the garden hose for a siphon which will soon empty the pool.

Cement Work

You are now ready to start the cement work. A few old boards nailed together will do for a mixing platform. Take five parts of coarse gravel to one part cement. Mix this thoroughly, then spread it about four inches deep over the surface you have dug. Let this dry; then mix a batch of two parts sand to one part cement and trowel over about an inch deep the cement already in place. When this is dry take a whisk broom and brush over the whole surface with a mixture of liquid cement, which will finish that part of the work and prevent any seepage of water.

Stones are the next important thing—a load to be brought if necessary or collected from near by, and on trips with the car. The latter way allows the collecting of a variety of weather worn, moss-covered, odd-shaped stones that greatly add to the naturalness of the picture. These must be placed round the edge of the pool projecting slightly over the edge so as to hide completely the cement and cast their reflection in the water. Other stones will be needed for the path round the pool, filling in between each stone with gravel. And still more for the rockery at one side of the pool and above the deepest end. Be sure to sink these well into the ground, not just lay them on the surface, so that they will look as if they belong.

A good idea when connecting your nearest outdoor tap with an extension to the pond is to have the water come out about three feet from the ground through some large stones cemented together so that it forms a miniature waterfall when turned on. This, when showing friends your garden, has a most pleasing effect—the splashing of the water in the cool of the evening when everything is hushed can be heard for quite a distance.

Willows you must have, they are so closely related to a pool—both golden and weeping; also small evergreens for a background to the smaller flowering plants; iris edging the stone walk, and violas, masses of them, or something different of your own choice so long as it is blue. Then fill every crack and cranny between the stones with rock plants, any varieties that are suited to the climate. Then sink your water lilies set in a wire basket and weighted with stones at different parts of the pond. Plant a few bullrushes and other water plants along the margins of your pool in little clumps here and there. After that put in your goldfish, all colors and sizes.

Place some stones a little way out in the pool so that they reach within an inch or so of the surface with an odd piece sticking out above the water for the benefit of the birds that will surely come here for a safe cool bath, during the breezeless summer days.

And now you can rest in anticipation of all the great pleasure that will be yours, a different picture mirrored in the pool's surface every day, yes, every hour—a breeze ruffling the surface, fallen flower petals, reflected trees, flowers and fleecy clouds; an ever-widening ring where a fish has risen to feed; birds bathing or preening their feathers on a near-by limb; a blue dragon fly poised on a bullrush; a newly opened water lily. All this beauty and all your own secret findings for the price of a few sacks of cement, a little sand and gravel—and your own work well done.

V. G. ODLING.

Courtesy of Johnson Water Gardens

For the Cool Loveliness of Pond Lilies

Fairy lilies—Zephyranthes—is one of those accommodating little bulbs which has the grace to bloom all summer. It belongs to the amaryllis family. Z. candida and Z. rosea are the two species which are attractive in the borders. Z. candida has pure white flowers two inches across and grows eight inches high. These bulbs should be planted as close as two inches. Z. rosea has larger flowers—clear, delicate pink—and the bulbs should be planted five inches apart each way. These bulbs increase very rapidly, and should be planted and stored in the same manner as gladioli.

Hobbies and Hints

Goldfish For Pets

Charleston, Ill.

Dear Friends:

It was only last year that I became interested in goldfish and at that time I knew absolutely nothing about them except that they should be fed and the water changed. So with my brief experience, I do not assume to be authority on fish, but have endeavored to obtain all the information I could from those of longer experience, and from books and articles on the subject.

Last fall several friends gave me one goldfish and I have 11 medium and small ones in a two-gallon bowl which was formerly a candy jar. Here let me say I would not purchase a round bowl, for the convex sides magnify, and small fish look better in a small aquarium. Writers discourage having so many in a bowl, but my fish are healthy and the bowl is more attractive than when there were only a few in it. One woman here kept 20 small fish in a two-gallon bowl the past winter, and another had 14 larger ones in a bowl of the same size.

Some time after I got my fish I purchased a box of fish sand for the bottom of the bowl and a box of oxydene at a 10-cent store. It is a buff porous rock, gives out oxygen and lasts a long time. I keep plenty of myrophyllum (fish moss) in the bowl. The latter is beautiful with its fan-shaped foliage.

The fish eat freely of these plants and the plants absorb the carbon dioxide the fish exhale and supply oxygen which the fish inhale. The sand and the plants, as well as any ornaments used, should be washed before being put into the aquarium.

Since using the oxydene and plants my fish do not go to the top of the water and suck air as they did before and the water does not need to be changed so often, perhaps once in two weeks in cool weather, probably more often in hot weather. I fill in as the water evaporates and sometimes dip out some of the water and pour in fresh. I have read that it is better not to use all fresh water when changing, so when I change the water and clean the bowl I usually dip out perhaps a quart of the water and add to the fresh water. It is said fish like stagnant water. I presume it contains more food for them, but my fish always seem more active and playful after the water has been changed. I clean the bowl with salt. Soap should not be used.

While cleaning the bowl I have the fish in a pan of shallow salt water, about a teaspoonful to one-half gallon of water. A salt bath is said to be beneficial as well as cleansing. I sometimes put a pinch of salt into the bowl, as it is said to keep down parasites.

Goldfish like a cool temperature, but the temperature of the water should not be suddenly changed. Before knowing this, when changing the water I let the water run from the faucet until it was cold, but that benumbed the fish and they remained quiet for a time and I supposed they were resting.

Since learning that water containing chlorine, as our city water does, is detrimental to fish I use cistern or well water, the latter being preferable in warm weather.

I lift my fish from the bowl with a 5-cent dip net purchased at a 10-cent store. Authorities say fish should not be handled. The aquarium should not be placed where the sun shines on it as that is likely to cause algea, or moss, to form on the glass as well as make the water too warm for the fish.

The people I know who have pools feed the fish rolled oats, but I have been told it is not best to feed it to fish indoors. However, I occasionally give mine a feed of it and they eat it greedily. Twice each week I feed natural prepared fish food, which is said to be best for the aquarium as it is composed of ground insects, shrimp, etc. My fish like an occasional feed of boiled beef or of earthworms. I feed my fish each morning, always careful not to overfeed, but give what they eat within a half hour. Uneaten food should be removed and not allowed to ferment.

Some people siphon the water from the aquarium with a small rubber hose, but I have not tried that, and have wondered if one could remove the sediment from the bottom in this way without drawing the sand out. The sand does not pour out with the water, and when I clean the bowl I keep adding water and pour off the sediment as it rises from the sand.

I think I should like a pool made of a group of three cedar tubs with iris and a few clumps of grasses growing around them. In winter the tubs could be taken indoors, the fish put in one tub.

Snails are good scavengers and are interesting to watch. I have read they should be fed bits of lettuce. I hope sometime to own some of the beautiful shubunkins and calico fantails with their bright spots, and the dear little short-bodied nymphs.

I would be glad to hear from anyone who has had experience with these fish, if they require the same care and are as hardy as the common goldfish.

(Mrs.) D. D. C.

Rocks From Mr. Ring

If you sent for rocks from Cave Spring Caverns and have not yet received them, you will be interested to know that Mr. Ring has been delayed with his packing of your boxes because the excavation work was held up. He assures us that he hopes to get caught up soon. Mr. Ring received somewhere around 300 requests, from all over the United States and some other countries. We understand that he is packing up these boxes in his free time, after work. He is sorry for the delay, but assures us that eventually everyone who has written will receive a package—Editor.

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Chess

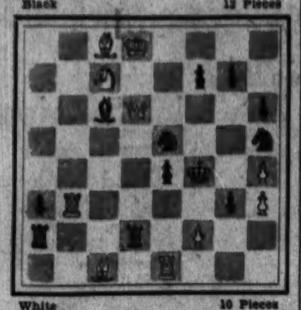
By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1533

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

By A. Kish
Dedicated to A. C. White

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

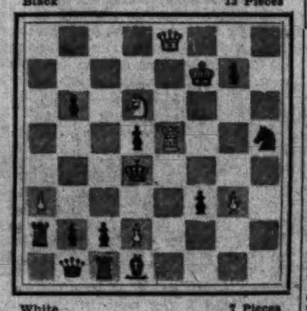
White to play and mate in two

A complex example of the Howard theme, in which a pinned white piece unpins a black piece, which in turn unpins the white piece, in the thematic variation, allowing it to mate.

Problem No. 1534

By Dr. E. Palkoska

Black 12 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Schackvariden, December, 1932)
Four model mates!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1531. R-Kt4

No. 1532.
1. Q-Q3 — K-Kt8
2. R-B3ch
1. ——— K-R7
2. Q-B
1. ——— P-Kt8(Q)
2. QxPch
1. ——— P-Kt8(Kt)
2. R-B

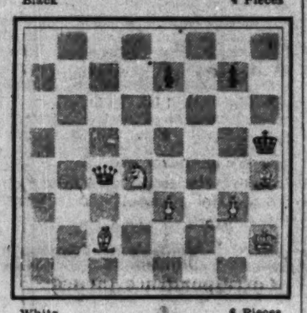
End-Game No. 157. Black wins: 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 R-Kt8ch, K-R4; 3 Kt-Kt3ch, K-Kt3; 4 Kt-K4ch, K-R4; 5 R-Kt5ch, K-R3; 6 B-Kt4ch, and mates next move.

End-Games

This study has some pretty play to it. White is just able to force the win of Black's Q. with a won ending.

End-Game No. 158
By J. Selwert

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The women's chess championship, held in conjunction with the Folkestone team tournament, resulted in a triumph for the previous winner, Vera Menchik, who won all her games in a field of eight.

At the same time the premier tournament was won by Ensko-Borovsky, with Dr. O. Blum second, and A. O. Conde third.

Kashdan had a narrow escape in his game with Fairhurst of Scotland in the second round of the Folkestone tournament. Eventually he was able to stem his opponent's attack by giving up his Q for two pieces, which, together with the piece earlier sacrificed by the Scotch player, were enough to win.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fairhurst White	Kashdan Black	Fairhurst White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 Q-R8ch	K-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	31 Q-Kt8ch	K-B4
3 P-B4	P-B3	32 Q-B3ch	K-Kt5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	33 Q-Q3ch	KxP
5 P-K3(a)	P-QKt4	34 QxPch	Kt-Kt5
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	35 Q-Qch	K-B4
7 Kt-R3	P-R3	36 Q-R5ch	K-Kt3
8 BxP	QKt-Q2(b)	37 Q-Kt6ch	Kt-B3
9 Castles	B-Kt2	38 Q-Q3	QR-Q
10 Q-K2	P-B4	39 Q-QKt3ch	K-B3
11 Kt-K5(c)	PxP	40 P-R4	KR-K
12 PxP	B-Q4	41 Q-Kt3ch	R-Q3
13 B-KKt5	BxB	42 Q-QB3	R-K5
14 QxB	P-KR3	43 P-KKt3	P-QB4
15 BxKt	PxB	44 K-Kt2	R-K7
16 Kt-Bd(d)	Q-B2	45 P-KKt4	
17 KR-K(e)	Kt-Kt3		R(Q3)-Q7
18 RxPch(f)	K-Q2!	46 Q-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
19 Q-Kt5	PxR	47 QxP	RxBPch
20 Kt-K5ch	K-Q	48 K-Kt3	R-Kt7ch
21 R-QB(g)	PxKt!	49 K-B3	
22 RxQ	KxR		R(Q7)-KB7ch
23 Kt xP	BxKt	50 K-K3	RxQKtP
24 QxB	PxP	51 P-Kt5	R-KKt5
25 Q-K7ch	K-B3	52 P-Kt6	R-QKt6ch
26 QxPch	K-B4	53 K-B2	R-R5
27 Q-B5ch	Kt-Q4	54 Q-B	RxP
28 Q-B3ch	K-Q3	55 Q-KKt	R-R7ch
29 Q-Kt6ch	K-K4	Resigns(h)	

(a) 5 P-QR4 is also played, and has the recommendation of leading to somewhat simpler and less critical positions.

(b) To quote M. C. O., "Black must be prepared to play P-B4 as soon as White threatens P-K4."

(c) The usual line is 11 R-Q, Q-Kt3; 12 B-Q3, P-QR4; 13 Kt-B. The text isolates the QP (which, however, is very strong) and the resulting simplifications make it a little harder to return the QKt to play.

(d) This compromises White's game almost irretrievably. Better 16 KtxKt, QxKt; 17 Kt-B (KtxP, R-B1), and Black's control of the QB file is only temporary. 16 Kt-KB3, Kt-Kt5; 17 Q-Kt3, Kt-Q4 is better for Black than the previous variation.

(e) The beginning of White's difficulties. 17 QR-B maintains the initiative, with Black rather in trouble.

(f) White cannot play 18 Q-Kt5, P-R3! or 18 Q-B2, P-Kt3! or 18 Q-QB, P-QR4, threatening P-Kt3! or K-Q2, and compelling 19 P-Q5, to allow 20 Kt-Q4. But the text is no better, though it makes things exciting for a time.

(g) Probably White failed to consider Black's simple remedy. After 21 Kt-B6ch, K-Q2; 22 Kt-K5ch, K-B; 23 R-QB, Black can play QxRch; 24 KtxR, PxKt; 25 QxKP, with an ending similar to that played. 22 R-QB may be better than Kt-K5ch. In any event, Black would have many problems, and might show a willingness to draw by perpetual check.

(h) If 56 QxR, R-Kt7ch; 57 K-Kt3, RxQ; 58 KxR, Kt-K3; 59 P-Kt7, P-R6 and queens.

Here are two of Dake's victories in the Folkestone tournament. Muller played for Austria; Alexander for Great Britain.

English Opening

Dake White	Muller Black	Dake White	Muller Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	12 B-K2	B-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 Castles	Kt-Q5(b)
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 Q-Kt4	KtxBch
4 KtxP	P-Q4	15 KtxKt	Q-Kt1
5 PxP	KtxP	16 P-B4	B-Q3
6 P-K4	Kt-Kt5(a)	17 B-B5	BxB
7 Q-R4ch	QKt-B3	18 QxB	P-QKt4
8 KtxKt	KtxKt	19 Q-Q4	P-K4
9 Kt-B3	B-Q2	20 PxP	B-Kt4
10 B-K3	P-K3	21 Q-Q5	Resigns
11 R-B	B-Q3		

(a) 6 . . . Kt-Kt3 is preferable.

(b) 13 . . . Castles is indicated. Black delays castling until he cannot.

Indian Defense

Dake White	Alexander Black	Dake White	Alexander Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 B-QB3	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	18 P-QR4	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	19 Q-Q2	P-K6
4 P-K4	P-Q3	20 Q-Q3	B-B2
5 B-K2	QKt-Q2	21 QR-K	R-K
6 Kt-B3	Castles	22 B-B3	Kt-Kt5
7 Castles	P-K4	23 BxB	KxR
8 P-Q5	Kt-B4	24 R-K2	R-QKt
9 Kt-Q2	P-QR4	25 Q-B3ch	K-Kt
10 Q-B2	Kt-K	26 KR-K	Q-Kt2
11 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	27 QxQch	KxQ
12 KtxKt	KtPxKt	28 KtxBP	R-K2
13 B-Q2	P-B4	29 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt2
14 PxP	PxP	30 BxKt	PxB
15 P-B4(a)	P-K5	31 RxP	Resigns
16 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt3		

(a) The best move of the game. Black's resulting passed KP is only superficially dangerous, for it can be isolated later if necessary by P-KKt4. Furthermore, White threatens to win the isolated RP.

Television Scans Naturally

Follows Human Eye Method of Seeing Fragments and Then Combining Them

SCANNING, common term in television, believed by many people to be something new, is really as old as mankind, for the human eye has always scanned and always will.

Without thinking definitely or analytically about it, we would think that when we look at a picture or a scene we see it all at once, but the fact is that we see only a tiny spot. What happens is that our flexible, efficient eyes rapidly travel across and up and down a given scene, registering the various points so rapidly that a complete picture seems to be seen.

It is easy enough to test this. Hold your hand out straight in front of you and then look at the thumbnail. Now without shifting your eye in the slightest try and see how much else you can see clearly, not just suggested, but vividly. You will find that the area comprising the end of your thumb is about all that is sharp.

Now open your hand and decide you want to see all of it. As you do, notice carefully what your eyes are doing and you will see that they are swinging back and forth in various cross directions until they have covered every bit of your hand. Now you have a very definite picture of what your hand looks like yet it was obtained piecemeal.

Taking something more concrete, more nearly like what a television camera must pick up, let us look at a motion picture. As the action goes on you seem to see what is happening on the whole screen, but if you will pick out a single spot on the screen and look at it without moving your eyes, as you did when looking at your thumb nail, you will find you are actually seeing but a small part of the picture clearly, the rest being in a sort of out-of-focus relation to the main spot of vision. The human eye, however, moves so quickly that it takes in the whole picture in a series of rapid glances and the memory retains these pictures, each piece in its proper place, and the effect seems to be a whole, complete picture.

In television the same thing takes place, the television camera rapidly scanning a scene which in turn is reproduced in the same order by the Television receivers. Of course, this scanning is much more rapid than the human eye, as the scanning spot cannot pick up as much detail as the human eye will register correctly at one instant and so must travel faster to get in all the points.

Another point of difference is that the human eye needs no definite routine to follow in scanning a scene for it may move across the top, then down to the bottom and across there, then up at an angle from the lower left to the upper right corner, etc. In television, as in anything mechanical or electrical, an accurate pattern must be followed to be repeated in rapid succession and in order that at the receiver the same pattern may be followed and a picture reproduced which will be the same as the picture picked up at the transmitter.

Thus while television may seem to be a far cry from any human parallel it actually follows the human eye more accurately in its procedure than does a camera which takes in all at once a complete picture. Eye scanning is a fascinating thing to experiment with and should offer a lot of fun for the person who likes to contemplate television problems. Since the apparatus is already part of one's body there is no cost involved. A study of the human methods of taking in a scene is indeed interesting.

V. D. H.

Art Needlework Revived in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A move to revive the art needlework industry in Great Britain is apparent. Many large stores are opening needlework and handicraft departments.

According to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian Commercial, art needlework is a branch of the textile industry which might be widely developed in England.

He points out that a visitor to England who is used to the variety of textile productions on show in European cities cannot help being struck by the uniformity of shop window displays in English drapery stores.

"There is real scope in art needlework, and British textile producers have not paid sufficient attention to it," he continues. "Anyone who suggests art needlework is out of date is out of touch with modern tendencies."

"Art needlework shops in the center of a city or in the suburbs are almost invariably crowded. But Britain is still much behind, say, Germany, in this respect. Every German town of 40,000 inhabitants has at least five art needlework shops, which are doing remarkably well at a time when most German drapery shops are doing badly."

Einstein Delivers Lecture at Oxford; Speaks in English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD—Relativity spoke in a new tongue before Oxford physicists recently. Hitherto, those who would hear the mysteries of space-time and the finite-but-unbounded-cosmos from the lips of Dr. Albert Einstein, had to polish up their technical German.

This year, however, Dr. Einstein talked in English when he delivered the Herbert Spencer lecture here. He has been giving considerable attention to linguistic study during the past two years.

Speaking upon the "Method of Theoretical Physics," Dr. Einstein surveyed the validity of the natural scientist's deductions in their relation to fundamental reality—a point which has, in recent months, invoked increasing discussion.

Although the Greeks had laid the basis of western science, he said, they had failed to realize that theoretical systems could not produce the actual knowledge which is to be derived only from experience. Despite this, Dr. Einstein contended that the physical physicist might evolve a "correct theory that would be a model of reality."

"Our experience," he said, "justifies us in thinking that in nature can be seen the ideal of a mathematical simplicity. It is within the power of the theorist to discover the laws and concepts which will give us the key to the understanding of the phenomena of nature. Experience cannot provide the key, although it can guide one in the choice of the mathematical processes to be used."

British Synthetic Resin Held Weather-Resisting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new synthetic weather-proof resin being produced here by Metropolitan Vickers is expected to be of great commercial utility. It is claimed that it is rust-resisting, not easily scratched or broken, and that it remains unaffected by the action of common dilute acids, with the exception of nitric acid.

The immediate commercial application of this resin is in the form of street signs, nameplates and the like, wherein its resistance to weather is its chief quality. It can be made translucent, colored and embossed and allied with plywood, bakelite or asbestos; it can be used as paneling. A distinctive name has not yet been given to it.

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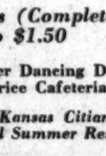

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Financial: Market Quotations

Security Prices Rise Briskly And Then Lose Gains

Realizing Sales Encountered in Late Trading With Net Declines

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The stock market encountered realizing in the late trading today, which converted many early gains of fractions to 4 points into moderate losses.

Advances of 2 or more in Case, Celanese, Industrial Rayon and American Commercial Alcohol were reduced to around a point, while net losses of major fractions to more than a point were shown in New York Central, U. S. Steel, Western Union, Commercial Solvents, National Distillers, United Aircraft and Sears Roebuck.

American Telephone and Union Pacific were barely steady.

Transfers approximated 3,300,000 shares.

Grains are Steady

Grains at Chicago were fairly steady, with wheat, corn, oats and rye up 2 to 3 cents a bushel. Barley was under pressure, however, and was off about 5 cents a bushel in the restricted trading. Winnipeg wheat was up more than 4 cents.

The dollar was somewhat lower in foreign exchange markets. Cotton moved indifferently, and silver futures were a bit reactionary. Bonds were steady to firm.

While most of the pressing margin situations were believed to have been cleared up, there was said to be still some liquidation in evidence. At the same time it was reported that operators for the "short" side were expanding their commitments somewhat more than in the last several days.

Rail Bonds Strong

Rail loans again made the best showing in a generally firm bond market today.

The list moved with some hesitancy for a time after its noon opening, but climbed slowly as fresh demand appeared in the carrier group. Improvement already recorded in railroad earnings and optimism with respect to interest coverage this year counted heavily in the rail buying.

Recent carrier favorites like Allegheny Corporation 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s scored gains ranging from 1 to 3 points.

There were a number of buoyant spots in the utility and industrial divisions in spite of ripples of profit-taking. The principal gainers included American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Chile Copper and Warner Bros. 6s.

In the foreign division the price range was uneven. Some of the South Americans felt further pressure along with Japan, 6½s, which receded more than a point. Certain of the French obligations were strong.

The market for United States Governments was quiet and featureless, with prices mostly a shade higher.

Railway Earnings

Seaboard Air Line

	1933	1932
June gross	$2,401,301	$2,188,642
Net op inc	126,782	198,383
6 mos gross	16,816,226	17,378,230
Net op inc	1,478,350	855,794

*Deficit.

St. Louis Southwestern System

	1933	1932
June gross	$1,277,167	$1,128,060
Net op inc	310,470	*10,856
6 mos gross	6,196,230	6,503,736
Net op inc	684,259	17,395

*Deficit.

Illinois Central System

	1933	1932
June gross	$7,947,050	$6,617,479
Net op inc	2,211,786	260,495
6 mos gross	40,726,954	44,824,817
Net op inc	6,645,273	4,839,826

International Great Northern

	1933	1932
June gross	1,380,656	$795,267
Net oper income	255,700	42,738
6 months gross	6,571,015	5,208,598
Net oper income	970,411	1,739

Gulf Coast Lines

	1933	1932
June gross	$509,213	$754,457
Net oper deficit	103,374	*86,212
6 months gross	4,383,636	5,988,994
Net oper income	222,677	962,976

*Income.

Reading Co.

	1933	1932
June gross	$4,122,682	$3,554,749
Net oper inc	1,337,705	691,987
Six mos gross	23,012,786	27,181,440
Net oper inc	5,393,354	4,452,784

Western Pacific

	1933	1932
June gross	$976,420	$889,586
Net oper inc	57,391	*112,343
Six mos gross	4,443,247	4,642,260
Net oper def	216,260	546,153

*Deficit.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	39½	32	Manhattan	28½	30½
City	33½	35	Public	30½	34
Commercial	135	150	Textile	41	46
Fifth Av	1220	1280	Trade Bank	18	25
First, N Y	1440	1540	Yorkville	30	45
Lafayette	7	12			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	63	66	Fulton		285
Empire	142	160	Irving	19¾	23
Ex N Y & T	350	400	Guaranty	306	330
Bronx	10½	14	Law Tie&G	16	18
Brooklyn	117	135	M'facturers	18¼	20
Cn Hanover	140	150	New York	94½	98
Chemical	36¼	38	Title Guar	24	28
County	36	39	Unit States	1600	1700
Empire	20	25			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	28¾	30½	Merchants	270	290
N Shawmut	21¾	23½	Second Nat	95	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2¼	3½	Harris T&S	225	255
Cont Ill Bk	74	85	Northern Tr	410	450
First Nat	129	140			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	31½	34	Home	19¾	21
Am Alliance	15	18	North River	16	19
Gt Americn	16¾	19½	Sprgfld Fire	29	85
Hartford	44	48	U S Fire	31½	36

London Quotations

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73, De Beers 6½ and Rand Mines 5¾. Money was ¼ per cent and discount rates on short bills ⅞ and three-month bills ⅞@⅛ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	
13⅜	3		Adams Express	9800	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
21¾	6	1	Adams Millis	700	17½	17	17	17¼
13½	9½		Addressograph	1300	3⅛	3	3	3
3¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	600	6	6	6	6
11⅞	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
163¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	1800	85¾	84¼	84¼	85¾
4	1		Airway Elec App	1800	90¼	88¾	88¾	88
31	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	2	2¾	2¾	2¾
8¾	3¾		Alleghany Corp	40000	88	85	85	87½
21½	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	14¾	12	12	12
20	7¼		Allegh pf xw	600	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¾
21	11½		Allegh pf ww XL	300	13	13	13	13¼
8	3		AlleghanySteel	400	22	19	19	18⅞
123½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8300	118¾	114¾	114¾	114⅞
39¾	6		Allied Chem pf	100	122	122	122	
34	5¾		Allis Chalmers	3850	18¾	18	18	17½
8	3¼		Alpha Port Cem	350	19	18¼	18¾	17½
40	5		Amal Leather	850	7½	7	7	7¼
41¼	18½	2	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	33½
35	7¼		Amerada	2300	34¾	32	32	33
38½	9		Am Ag Ch Del	2300	27½	26¼	26¼	26¾
40¾	34	3	Am Bank Note	1950	32¾	31½	31½	33¼
16⅝	1		Am Bank Note pf	80	45	45	45	47
58	33		Am Beet Sugar	5300	12½	12½	12½	11¾
42½	9¼	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	500	47	46	46	46
97½	49½	4	Am Brake S&F	800	34½	33½	34	40
39¾	6¾		Am Can	4500	85	83¼	83¼	91½
50¾	35		Am Car & Fdry	6000	38¾	35	35	43½
14	1⅝		Am Car & F pf	900	43	43	43	47
51¼	34		Am Chain	100	9	9	9	
6¼	2	21	Am Chicle	300	47	46	46	48
89¾	13		Am Colortypes	400	4	4	4	
6	1		Am Comm Alcohol	4900	43¾	37½	38¾	42
13	7¼		Am Encaustic T	300	4	3½	3½	
19⅜	3¾		Am European	4500	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
44¾	7¼		Am & For Pow	18300	13¾	12¾	12¾	13½
35⅜	6½		Am & For Pow pf	400	39	38	38	41
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pow 6	800	23¼	22¾	22¾	25
21½	4½		Am & For Pow 2pf	900	17	16	16	18
11	2		Am Hawaiian	1500	18¾	17½	17½	17¾
57½	13½		Am Hide & L	3600	11¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	1200	41½	40	40	39½
57½	25	6	Am Ice	3600	11⅜	10½	10¾	10¾
17½	5¾		Am Internationl	1200	4¼	4	4	4
41¾	9¾	1½	Am La France	4500	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
12	1¼		Am La Fr pf	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅛	5¾		Am Locomotive	2000	28¼	26⅝	25½	25½
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	200	47	47	47	45½
93¾	31¾		Am Metal	4800	18¾	17⅜	17⅜	18¾
19¼	4		Am News	2000	16	15	15	15⅞
41¾	9¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	18900	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
35	9		Am P&L 6% pf	600	37½	34½	35½	37½
19	4¾		Am P&L 5½ pf	500	37½	37½	37½	39½
21¾	5¾		Am Radiator	7000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
47¼	20½	3	Am Rolling Mill	16000	18¾	14¾	14¾	20
7¾	⅞		Am Safety Razor	300	37½	38	38	37½
4½	1¾		Am Seating	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
38¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	3500	21¾	20¾	20¾	23¼
32½	16¾		Am Shipbuilding	163	31½	27½	28½	32
3¾	1¾		Am Smelt & Ref	15400	33¼	35	35	35¼
65	37⅜		Am Steel Fdries	2600	20¾	19	19	18⅞
47⅞	30	2½	Am Steel F pf	700	75	74	74	74
74	21½	2	Am Stores	900	43	42¼	42¼	42½
113¾	80	7	Am Sugar Ref	1900	63¾	61	61¾	61¾
134⅝	86½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
37⅞	4¾		Am Tel & Tel	11500	125	122	122½	123¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Type F pf	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	
38⅝	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	9200	28¼	26¾	28¼	31
3⅞	1¼		Am W W&E et	2300	28¾	26¾	28¾	31
61⅞	22¾		Am Woolen	5600	12⅞	12	12	12
4⅞	⅞		Am Writ Pap ct	2800	49	46½	46½	47½
10⅞	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	700	3	3	3	3
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	24400	8¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15½	4½		Anaconda Wire	2300	18¼	17	17	18
39¼	8	.60	Anchor Cap	200	10	10	10	
14½	2⅝		Andes Copper	5900	26¾	23½	23½	23½
9¾	1		A P W Paper	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
29¼	9¾		Archer Daniels	2900	8	8	8	
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	700	26	25	25¾	24
5	¾		Armour Ill B	6800	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¾
93	7		Armour Ill pf	70	3⅞	3½	3¾	3¾
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	5800	69¼	63	63	66¼
9½	2		Artloom Corp	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
5¼	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	20	6½	6½	6½	6¾
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	600	3½	3½	3½	3
35½	6¼		Asso Oil	1500	15	14½	14½	14½
80¾	34⅜		Atchison T&SF	20	24¾	24¼	24¼	25
39¾	50	3	Atchison pf	7100	64	60	61	63¾
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	100	71	71	71	
26	4½		Atl Gulf & W I	71500	47½	44½	44½	46
8	1	1	Atl Refining	200	26	25	25	25
13	7¼		Atlas Powder	12400	25¾	24	24	23¼
19⅜	3¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	800	29¾	28	28	27
8½	1½		Atlas Tack	100	79½	79½	79½	78¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
1¾	⅞		Austin Nichols	11000	57½	52¾	53	54½
16⅝	5½		Aviation Corp Del	33000	11¾	10¾	10¾	11
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	18500	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	12
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	43	42	42	43
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2000	30½	28	28¼	29
40	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	2500	30¾	29½	29¼	30
100¾	68⅝	7	Bangor & Aroos	200	33	33	33	32½
7¼	⅜		Bangor & Ar pf	10	99½	99½	99½	99½
24¼	5¼		Barker Bros	30	4½	4	4	4¾
11	3		Barger Bros pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	15
27	7		Barnsdall A	10600	9	8⅝	9	8½
70½	45	3	Beatrice Cream	500	20¾	20	20	20¼
13½	3½		Beech-nut Pack	900	64¾	63	63	63
91½	62¼	4.00	Belding Hem	4100	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
21¼	6¼		Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	88½	88½	88½	88½
31	9		Bendix Aviation	11600	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
49¼	10½		Best &Co	1400	28	26½	26½	28
82	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	18800	38	35¼	36¾	37½
19¼	7½		Beth Steel pf	1000	71	67	67	71
54½	9½	1	Blaw Knox	2000	16	15	15	15¾
37¾	18	1.60f	Bohn Alum & Br	4800	39¾	37	37	38¾
21⅜	5¼		Borden	4500	33½	32	33	32½
41½	2¾		Borg Warner	3000	16¼	15½	15½	15¾
14⅝	2¾		Botany Mills A pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
41¼	21¾		Briggs Mfg	7500	10●	10¾	10¾	10¼
9⅜	3½	3	Brooklyn Man T	5900	32●	30¾	31	32
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
18½	3¼		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	85	85	85	85
4¼	½		Brunswick Balke	2300	12¼	11	11	10½
13⅝	2		Bruns Terminal	300	2¼	2	2	
71⅞	23¾	2	Bucyrus Erie	1500	9¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
9⅞	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	1500	12¾	12	12	12
35	3		Budd Mfg	4600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	20	33	31	31	35
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	2800	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
20⅞	6½	.40	Bullard	300	9¾	9	9¼	8½
8	1		Burns Bros pf	100	7½	6¾	7½	6
4¼	½		Burroughs Add	6000	16¾	15½	15½	15¾
7½	1¼		Bush Terminal	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
1	⅛		Bush Terminal pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	⅛		Bush Co & Zinc	1700	3½	3½	3½	3¾
43¼	8½		Butterick	200	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
80	30½	2	Butte & Superior	10400	32¾	28½	28½	29¾
			Byers	100	13	1	¾	1¾
			Byers pf	40	67½	66½	66½	66
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	600	27½	26¼	26½	25¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z L	700	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
18¼	2	..	Campbell W&C	1200	10½	9½	9½	10
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	5600	7½	6¼	6¼	6¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	10900	32½	28½	29½	30
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	18500	17¾	16½	16⅞	16¾
35½	14	3	Cannon Mills	1000	31½	28	28	30
103½	30½	..	Capital Admin pf	100	30	30	30	31
29¾	5½	..	Case Thresh	24300	74¾	65	65	69½
4¾	½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4600	23	21	21	22
58¾	4½	..	Celotex v. t. c.	600	3¾	2¾	2¾	3
8½	½	..	Celanese Corp	41300	37¾	34½	35½	35
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
41	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	200	4½	3¾	4½	3½
11¾	2	..	Central Aguirre	60	9¾	9	9	8
42½	5¾	..	Centrur Ribbon	500	33½	33½	33¾	34½
7¾	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	31300	33¾	29	29¾	31
21½	7½	..	Certain-Teed	1000	5¾	4¾	5	4¾
52½	14½	2	Checker Cab Mfg	100	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
68	24¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	4800	42	39½	39½	39
8	½	..	Ches & Ohio	24300	42¼	41¾	41¾	42½
7¾	1¾	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3¾	½	..	Chi & Gt West	1700	5¾	5¼	5¼	5
14½	2½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	5¾	5	5½	5
11¾	2	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1400	11½	11	11¼	10½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	11700	10¾	9¾	9¾	9½
16	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	37000	18¾	16¾	16¾	17
13¾	2	..	Chi & Northwestern	19200	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
25½	2½	..	Chi N'west pf	700	23¾	23¼	23¼	21½
10½	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2800	11	9½	10¾	10¼
15	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	19	18¼	19	18¾
19½	3½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2200	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
22¾	6¼	1	Chi Rock Isl & P 6%	900	11	9	9	7
34	5	1	Chi RI&P 7%	800	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
10½	2	..	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13	13	13	12
39¾	7¾	..	Chickasha Cot O	1700	25¾	24	24	23½
2	⅜	..	Childs Company	900	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	74	7	Chrysler	64000	32½	29¾	30¼	31¾
72	45	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	21¼	20	20	20
3⅜	½	..	City Ice & F pf	20	1	1	1	1
8½	1½	..	City Stores	2900	2¾	2	2	2
2¾	½	..	City Stores A	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	4½
14¼	5	..	City Stores vtc	300	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
41½	10	1	Clark Equipment	600	11¼	9½	9½	9
100	90	7½	Cluett Peabody	500	22	22	22	22
22¾	7	..	Cluett Pbdy pf	60	98	98	98	99
21	3	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2300	17¾	16¾	16¾	16½
17⅞	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	5000	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
54	16	8	Colo Fuel & Ir	6100	11⅞	10½	10½	10¾
51	15¼	..	Colo F & I pf	100	33½	31	31	32
42¾	12½	..	Colo & Southern	70	36	33½	36	
28½	9	.80a	Colo & So 1pf	50	27	27	27	29
24½	6¾	..	Columbia Gas	33500	23½	20½	20¾	21¾
71¾	23¾	2	Columbia Pic vtc	800	20½	19½	20¾	21¾
11⅞	2	..	Columbian Carb	3500	53¾	49¾	49¾	51½
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Credit	300	35	35	35	
36½	16	3	Comm Cr 7% pf	1900	12½	12	12	12
43½	18	3	Comm Cred A	20	23¼	23	23	
97¾	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	5000	33½	31½	31½	32¾
57¼	9	.90	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	200	91½	91½	91½	91
27⅞	7¾	.60	Comm Solvents	83800	34¾	30½	30½	32¾
60½	21	6	Comwlth & Sou	43200	4¼	4	4	3¾
27⅞	7¾	.60	Comwlth &S 8pf	40	50¾	49¾	49¾	47
93¾	51¾	..	Congoleum Nairn	700	45¾	44½	44½	47
64½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	1000	18	9	9	9
99	83	5	Consol Gas	13500	35½	33	33¾	34
8½	2½	..	Consol Gas pf	200	95	92	92	93
15¾	5	..	Consol Laundries	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Oil	27600	12¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
3¼	¾	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	65¾	64	64	64
10½	1¼	..	Consol Textile	9900	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
4½	¼	..	Container A	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14½	3	..	Container B	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking A	400	3¼	3	3	3
65¾	35¼	2	Cont Baking A pf	200	13¾	11½	11½	11½
17½	3½	..	Cont Can	5000	47¾	45¾	45¾	48¾
36½	10¼	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	300	13¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	⅛	..	Cont Insurance	1000	30	29	29	31
19½	4½	..	Cont Motors	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85¾	45¾	3	Cont Oil	15300	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
7½	2¾	..	Corn Products	2900	77¾	74¾	74¾	76¾
39½	23	2½	Cotn	2100	77¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
14¾	4	..	Cream of Wheat	2900	30¾	29	29¼	30¾
36½	24½	2.70	Crosley Radio	4000	48½	41¾	41¾	43½
11	3¼	..	Crown Cork pf	500	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
10	1	4	Crown Will Pap 1pf	100	36	36	36	
25½	2½	..	Crown Zellerbach	5000	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
10½	2	..	Crucible Steel	300	28½	27	27	27
15	2½	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	53	53	53	51
19½	3½	..	Cuba Co	1900	2¼	2	2	2
50¼	20¾	2½	Cuba Am Sug	4400	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
37¾	6¼	..	Cudahy Packing	200	51	51	51	51
7¾	1½	..	Curtis Publish'g	900	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	22300	2¼	1¾	1¾	2
80	74	7	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	2¼	2	2	2
21	4¼	..	Cushman Tex	10	95	95	95	95
			Cutler Hammer	400	17½	16	17½	15¼
8¾	7¾	.60	Davega St	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
18⅛	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	15	14½	15	
42	28½	..	Deere & Co	11900	33¾	32	32½	32
21¾	6¾	..	Del & Hudson	1100	27	25	25	25
13¾	3	..	Del Lack & W	2300	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾
29¼	17¾	1	Denver R G pf	600	30¾	30¾	30¾	32
19¾	2	..	Diamond Match	800	14¾	14	14	14
28⅞	12	1.20f	Dome Mines	2500	24¾	24	24	24½
19¾	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	25600	22	20¾	20¾	21¾
18¾	10½	.75	Douglas A	100	12	12	12	13
18	9¾	..	Dresser A	3500	17¾	16¾	16¾	20½
3½	1	..	Duluth So Shore	100	2	2	2	1½
39¾	33¼	2	Duluth So Sh pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
117	97½	2	du Pont de Nem	23200	97	89	89	97
29¾	8¼	1	du Pont deb					71¾
			Duplan Silk	400	20¾	20	20	20
10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	700	7	6¾	6¾	6½
69¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3200	73½	72	73	78½
16	7⅛		Eaton Axle & Sp	4800	13¾	12	12½	14¼
5¾	⅞		Edmonson Schild	1800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23	4		Elliman E pf	400	14¾	13½	13½	13½
21¾	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1400	32¾	31	31	34
3¾	1		Elec Boat	9400	19¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
15¾	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	6200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
36½	3		Elec Pow & Lt	18400	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
5¾	1¾		Elec Pow & L pf	800	24	23	23	24
4	2	3	El Pwdl, Jr pf	700	21¾	20	20	20
6	¾		Elec Sto Battery	700	11¾	10¾	10¾	11
4	1		Elk Horn Coal	200	45	44	44	44
37	19¾	.50b	Elk Horn Coal pf	600	21¾	21	21	21
14¾	4		Endicott Johnson	100	87	87	87	87
67	15½	8	Engineers P S pf	100	32	32

Financial: News and Comment

Cotton Textile Merchants Work Out Differentials

All Mills Now Under Code —Cloth Prices Up With Big Demand for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 25—Cotton textile merchants were busy all last week figuring out the differentials to be used in adjusting bills on deliveries of goods on and after July 24 which were previously bought with an adjustment clause requiring the buyer to pay extra after the increased costs of the new deal became effective.

As all goods shipped during the week of July 17 were made under the old schedule the committee ruled that the differentials should apply from July 24 forward.

On Saturday they issued the first set of differentials which applied to narrow sheetings only. These were divided into three classes according to the yarn numbers used in their construction. Those using under No. 15s, represented by the 48x48s 2.85 yard were allowed a differential of ½c for the week of July 24, 1c for the weeks from July 31 to Aug. 25, and 1½c for deliveries from Aug. 27 forward, or 4¼c a pound with a ceiling placed at 10c, the current price of replacement.

Goods made with yarns from 16s to 21s inclusive get a differential of 4¾c a pound or .41c on the 36-inch 48x48s 4.00-yard for the first week, .82c for July 31 to Aug. 25, and 1.23c after Aug. 27 with the ceiling at 7⅞c. The third class includes all goods made with higher yarn numbers and allows .33c, .66c and .99c, or 5½c a pound with the ceiling at 6¼c for the 40-inch 5.50 yard 44x40s. Similar differentials are being worked out for all other varieties of coarse yarn goods, but have not yet been announced.

All Mills Under Code

All cotton cloth and yarn mills began operating under the textile code last week. In all places except in Massachusetts nearly all mills adopted the two-shift 40-hour schedule, but Massachusetts mills were still handicapped by the 6 o'clock restriction, and had to work either two shifts of six hours each daily for 36 hours or else only one 40-hour shift. The law suspending that restriction for the duration of the Recovery Act was signed late last week so that the Massachusetts mills can work hereafter under similar conditions to mills located elsewhere.

In the South various mills adopted different schedules at the option of the workers. Some worked eight hours straight through from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., and the second shift to 10 p. m., while others took one hour for lunch and worked from 6 a. m. to 3 p. m. and the second shift to 12 midnight. Still other mills split each shift, the first one working from 6 to 10 a. m and from 2 to 6 p. m. and the second shift from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 6 to 10 p. m.

It was found that the straight eight-hour shift really only accomplished 7½ hours of actual production as work lagged while the workers ate their lunch.

Mill executives prefer the third system but the operatives claim it breaks up their day too much. It is generally agreed that it will take several weeks to get adjusted to the new conditions.

Mill executives have been so busy trying to work out their new cost schedules that they paid very little attention to selling goods. Selling agents had great difficulty in getting actual bids accepted for needed goods at advancing prices.

No mills were willing as yet to accept contracts for future deliveries although there were many urgent demands for them. Buyers had to be satisfied with such goods as they could get for spot or near-by delivery.

Print Cloth Sales

In the print cloth market this condition resulted in most sales being made by second hands. These speculators became frightened by the drastic slump in the security and commodity market and sold their cloth holdings at ⅛ to ⅜c below the top price by first hands.

Mills regard it as imperative to hold the market steady as the adjustments on goods coming out on previous orders are based on the prevailing price of replacements, so most mills withdrew from the market. Others, however, were constrained to attempt to meet the second hand prices and so a few of the key constructions suffered slight concessions, which, however, were negligible in comparison with the drop in raw cotton and other commodity markets.

Losses were confined to nine print cloth constructions in a list of 24, represented by the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s which dropped to 8¾c and the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s which sold at 6¾c. Broadcloths, while subject to speculative selling, regained their losses and closed the week at a slight gain represented by 10½c for spot and 10¼c for future delivery of the 112x60s.

Sheetings, drills, filling sateens, and osnaburgs were all in great demand at advancing prices, the most notable of which were in filling sateens.

Fine goods mills were equally negligent of the market last week. They refused to quote on goods for future delivery, and sold only such goods as they had in stock. The demand was strong and insistent, and many constructions were advanced sharply.

Mill executives claim quotations will have to go considerably higher to meet the new costs, but they prefer to advance them gradually to avoid a buyers' strike.

It is pointed out that whereas in coarse goods prices have advanced rapidly ever since May, in fine goods sales were made with a labor adjustment clause at the then ruling prices so that the jump under the new labor conditions will be much more startling in fine goods.

Wage Advance For Garment Workers

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, July 25

WAGES have been increased 20 per cent by members of the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America, Benjamin Berman, chairman of the legislative and fair trade practice committee, announced today.

More than 8000 workers benefited from the increase, which became effective July 17, he said. The leading manufacturers of overalls are represented in the association.

Mr. Berman did not say whether the increase restored previous reductions.

Oil Output Drops Off As a Result Of Intervention

Federal Action Responsible for Sharp Decline in United States

TULSA, Okla., July 25 (AP)—The effects of federal intervention in crude oil movement from East Texas was felt sharply in the production of the United States last week, and daily average output dropped 66,993 barrels from 2,791,421 to 2,724,428 barrels, the Oil & Gas Journal says.

Texas production dropped more than 100,000 barrels, from 1,297,949 to 1,196,792 barrels, East Texas showing a decrease of 105,890 barrels from 704,870 to 598,980.

Oklahoma showed a gain from 57,980 to 621,721 barrels.

Kansas production dropped from 132,570 to 128,680 barrels.

An increase of 3000 barrels to 491,000 barrels a day was registered in California.

In the eastern fields production dropped 2000 barrels to 110,000 daily, while in the Rocky Mountain area there was an increase from 73,300 to 74,100 barrels.

Rise in Bankers' Acceptances For June $17,863,122

NEW YORK, July 25—Increase of $17,863,122 in June in bankers' acceptances outstanding is reported by American Acceptance Council, to $686,674,450 June 30, or $80,573,912 less than June 30, 1932.

An increase in bills at the end of June over May is unusual, and illustrates the return of activity in commerce of the country, says Secretary Bean. Demand for financial arrangements for seasonal crops does not usually appear before late July or early August, and the increase cannot be laid to this annual demand.

Acceptances for imports advanced $3,538,811 in June, while acceptances for financial exports declined $5,617,016. Acceptances for domestic shipment purposes increased $2,678,428 and acceptances arising out of financing of goods in domestic warehouses increased $29,640,046. Bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries continued to decline, June falling $12,286,984 from May, to $212,573,175, compared with practically $500,000,000 just two years ago.

Within 30 days there has been a marked improvement in open market distribution of bills. This is readily traceable to demand from corporation, insurance companies, savings banks and to considerable extent interior banks, for bills to take the place of bank balance which no longer draw interest. This active demand has drawn down the volume held by accepting banks.

On June 30, all accepting banks reported holdings of their own bills at $200,692,902, compared with $229,478,748 May 31. Of other banks bills held June 30 accepting banks had $286,562,351, compared with $275,512,648 May 31. Combined totals of own and others thus were $487,255,253 June 30, compared with $504,991,399 May 31.

New Sales Record For Refrigerators

NEW YORK, July 25—Factory sales of household electric refrigerators made a new high record in June, although April or May usually sees the peak of activity, says Louis Ruthenburg, consultant to the refrigerator division of the National Electric Manufacturers Association.

Members of this group, representing about 80 per cent of the industry's total volume, report June sales to distributors and dealers of 175,550 units compared with 175,119 in May and 130,607 in June, 1932.

European Crude Rubber Absorption Increases

WASHINGTON, July 25—Commerce Department preliminary figures show European crude rubber absorption in five months this year of 105,000 long tons, compared with 80,000 a year before.

France accounted for a large portion of the 30 per cent increase. Other increases were in Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. Use of rubber in Scandinavian countries was off 6 per cent; Spain off 20 per cent and Russia off 5 per cent.

United States rubber absorption for six months was off about 3 per cent from last year, despite the high record of 51,326 long tons for June.

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal

PITTSBURGH, July 25—Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $233,637 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $161,196 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $195,366 in the June quarter of the previous year.

Leading Concerns Have Increase In Earnings for 1933

U. S. Steel Returns Fall Under Interest Charges But Make Big Gains

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Publication of the second quarter earnings statement of the United States Steel Corporation late this afternoon will focus attention upon the trend of corporate earnings generally during those months.

Although Wall Street understod, in advance of the actual figures, that operations of "big steel" probably fell somewhat short of covering charges, it assumed that the improvement over the first three months was substantial.

The buoyant stepping-up of production schedules from April through June—with no current signs of a lag—has enabled many companies to swing into the second half of 1933 with some black ink behind them instead of the discouraging red of previous comparative periods.

Of 61 concerns which have already reported for the initial half of 1933, there were 36 which bettered their position over the first six months last year, either by reducing or reversing deficits registered in 1932 or by increasing their net income. Statisticians assert that the significance of these results lies in the fact that during the first three months business was very nearly at a standstill.

Among the companies which scored better earnings in the first half of 1933—together with the percentage advance over the first half of 1932—were: Chesapeake & Ohio, 18 per cent; Congoleum Nairn, 175 per cent; Corn Products Refining, 25 per cent; Dome Mines, Ltd., 31 per cent; Kroger Grocery, 68 per cent; National Tea, 270 per cent; Penick & Ford, 154 per cent; United Fruit, 36 per cent.

That there has been a lag between production and consumption is freely admitted in both business and governmental quarters. According to the index table of the Departmnet of Labor, production by factories during April and May this year—latest available statistics—rose 18 points, while employment rose only 3.2 points. Since that time, however, employment has enjoyed a substantial advance.

The Administration's broad drive to secure employers' acceptance of the blanket code covering minimum wages and maximum hours is designed to close the gap between production and the consuming power of the country as a whole.

Du Pont Current Assets Are Equal To $125,401,107

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25—Total current assets of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc., as of June 30, 1933, were $125,401,107, and total current liabilities $11,474,984, a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of nearly 11 to 1.

Current assets included $20,177,590 cash and $59,141,365 in marketable securities, which consisted of $51,426,000 par value United States Government obligations, $7,050,000 face value high-grade short-term investments and other readily marketable securities. Quoted market value on all of these securities on June 30, 1933, was $60,034,418.

The company's investment in 10,000,000 shares of General Motors Corp. common stock was carried in the balance sheet at $154,500,000, equal to $15.45 a share, which closely corresponded to its net asset value as shown by the balance sheet of General Motors Corp. at Dec. 31, 1932.

Company's surplus of $168,514,199, at June 30, includes an addition during the second quarter of $4,023,149, representing adjustment resulting from disposition of common stock in the treasury.

General Foods Net Declines Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—The report of General Foods Corporation for the three months ended June 30, shows net profits of $3,104,394, after all charges and provisions for taxes. This is equal to 59 cents a share on 5,251,468 shares of no par common stock outstanding June 30, and compares with net profits of $3,455,325 or 66 cents a share for the corresponding quarter of 1932.

For the six months the company reported net profits of $6,342,562. This is equal to $1.20 a share and compares with net profits of $7,889,100 for the first six months of 1932, or $1.50 a share on the 5,251,263 shares then outstanding.

Crosley Radio Reports Second Quarter Profit

CINCINNATI, July 25—Crosley Radio Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $104,911 after royalties, taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to 19 cents a share on the 545,800 shares, compared with a net loss of $77,698 in the like quarter of 1932. Sales were $2,338,628, compared with $1,221,161.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, including $974,698 cash and government bonds, amounted to $2,477,395 and current liabilities were $468,934. This compares with cash and government securities of $1,365,211 and current assets of $2,330,116 and current liabilities of $249,519 on June 30, 1932.

Century Shares Trust

Century Shares Trust report for the six months ended June 30, 1933, shows income of $38,745 available for payment of dividends on the participating shares Aug. 1 requiring $38,526. On June 30, the liquidating value of each participating share, after deduction of the dividend payable Aug. 1, was $16.86, based on bid prices of the securities owned, as compared with $15.46 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Fixing Right Gold Content In Dollar Vital to Recovery

Professor Warren of Cornell Says If Not Done Other Means Will Fail—Asserts United States Forced Off the Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—That the United States was forced off the gold standard, that governmental control of agriculture and industry will be unnecessary if the gold content of the dollar is reduced by the right amount and that no international considerations should be allowed to interfere with the internal problem of restoring a balance in prices, taxes and debts and of starting employment, are some of the statements made by Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell, writing in the August issue of the Forum magazine, published today.

"The United States was forced off the gold standard just as truly as England was forced off," says Professor Warren. "The breakdown came first through failure of the whole credit structure, from banks to life insurance companies, to be able to meet the demands of creditors, and secondly, through the desire of persons to convert all their credits into gold.

Demand for Gold

"At present the world demand for gold is 'frantic' and undoubtedly will remain so for some years, even though nearly all of the countries are off the gold standard.

"If at any time we attempt to restore the gold dollar containing 23.22 grains of gold and require that debts be paid in such dollars, we shall simply be resuming the chaos that was ahead of us when we were forced off the gold standard.

"Some persons have thought that gold production would raise prices because more gold was produced last year than in any previous year. In order to increase the gold supply as fast as the normal growth in business, mining must be sufficient to take care of industrial uses and add about 3 per cent to the monetary stocks.

"Long years of experience have shown that this requires a production of about 5.6 per cent of monetary stocks. The present gold production is only about three-fourths of this amount. It would call for a price decline of 1 per cent per year.

"In short, the world gold supply and the world goods-production call for pre-war currencies, with a gradual decline until vast new sources of gold are discovered. Since our debt, tax and price structure is adjusted to a price level of about 40 per cent above pre-war, the world gold supply is wholly inadequate for our needs if we attempt to restore a pre-war currency.

Rise in Prices

"It would be a great calamity to be deluded into thinking that the rise in prices which has come from a decline in the gold value of the dollar is due to currency, credit, or government control of agriculture and industry, all of which came later.

"None of these can succeed except as the gold content of the dollar is reduced, and if the gold content of the dollar is reduced by the right amount, none of these is necessary.

"We probably have one of the greatest shortages of textiles in the homes and stores that has ever occurred," says Professor Warren. "The idea that the agricultural depression was due to a surplus of farm products is likely to look very amusing if we restore prices and get men back to work."

According to Professor Warren, estimates indicate that public and private debts were largely contracted at a price level nearly equal to 1926 prices.

Studies of life insurance policies indicate that these savings were also made at an average price level close to the 15-year average, or level of 1926 prices. "Considerations of equity," writes Professor Warren, "indicate that it is necessary approximately to restore the wholesale commodity price level of 1926.

Getting Back to Work

"But more important than any theoretical abstraction of equity is a problem of getting men back to work at their regular jobs. The higher the price level rises, the quicker this will occur."

Professor Warren believes that "it is impossible to return to the old dollar because the credit structure would not stand the strain and the social structure will not tolerate it. If desired, an 'amalgum' dollar containing, say 12 grains of gold plus 100 grains of silver, might be adopted.

"If the gold content of the dollar is reduced by one-third, or the price of gold raised 50 per cent, gradual recovery will occur."

The World's Business

Economic "Laws"

"I happen to know that professional economists have changed their definition of economic laws every 5 or 10 years for a very long time."—President Roosevelt, speaking on the radio last night.

* * *

Wealth Is Gold

Many illustrations could be given to prove President Roosevelt's point. One of the oldest economic laws stated that "Wealth is Gold." Readers will recall the story of King Midas. That potentate counted himself fortunate in the gift of Dionysus which turned into gold all that he touched. Long use of this gift, even to the extent of turning his daughter into gold, eventually turned his mentality. Then came in turn the alchemists, bent upon turning the lesser metals into gold. The conquistadors questing for El Dorado and finally the mercantilists. The latter were dominant for about three centuries from 1450 to 1750. Thomas Mun, who may be described as the leading mercantilist writer, summed up the mercantilist theory when he said: "We must ever observe this rule; to sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value." Then the strangers, or foreigners, would have to pay the difference in gold, which would add to the national wealth. One need not show how gold has been dethroned as the source of wealth. During the Hoover Administration, indeed, the United States found that its stock of gold was a handicap, for in part, it had been accumulated at the expense of other nations, which found their buying power for American goods lessened.

* * *

The Economic Man

Sometimes one still hears echoes of the "economic man." He was the result of another economic law, this time propounded by the so-called classical economists, who came after the mercantilists. According to them, a person will always act from motives of material self-interest. What a hard doctrine! As if there were no other motives than that of material reward! It would be an insult to readers of this newspaper to show how unsubstantial such an economic "law" is. But happily the "economic man" has long since left the classroom.

* * *

Laisses Faire

This is the economic "law" of non-interference by the state in economic matters. In the United States "rugged individualism" is used. The evil effects of the early factory system in England upset this economic "law." Even the economists deserted it. Gradually the state has encroached more and more on economic freedom in orders to iron out the inequalities coming from unbridled individualism. Formerly state interference merely took the form of laws ameliorating the rises of the industrial system. Nowadays there is an open identification of the state with economic life. Soviet Russia, Italy, Germany, and now the United States—these countries are essaying to control the national economies. Some economists remain who uphold laissez faire, but they seem to be giving way to a new school, who believe that the state should assume the function of directing economic forces. This is the school that surrounds President Roosevelt.

* * *

Labor Theory of Value

David Ricardo said that labor was "the foundation of all value." He accounted for the relative values of commodities as "almost exclusively" determined by the relative quantities of labor which had produced them. Karl Marx subscribed to this theory. The Technocrats, however, recently gave us some astounding illustrations that labor is not the source of value. They looked to the time, indeed, when economic values would be created by machines, with man looking on idly. Even the piloting of an airplane seems nowadays to be possible mechanically, judging from the performance of the Winnie Mae. Value has, of course nothing to do with labor. Nor has it anything to do with the machine. It is created by what the buyer will pay for an article. If labor cost were dominant, then the farmer would not have been getting a return on his wheat lower than the labor cost, or the cost of production.

* * *

"Laws" on Wages

There have been many "laws" on wages which have had their brief day and ceased to be. At one time people believed in the existence of a non-expansible wages fund. Wages could not rise beyond a certain point because of this fund. Then there arose the theory of a labor reserve. It was stated that industry depended on the existence of a reserve supply of labor, which could be drawn upon for expansion when conditions favored expansion. This theory made unemployment a normal feature of economic life. The hardest economic law of all was the "iron law of wages" which contended that wages always tend to fall to the subsistence level. Such "laws" have long been cast into the limbo of antiquated ideas, but, before they were exploded, they influenced state policy. President Roosevelt thus has ample warrant for looking skeptically at "economic laws." In point of fact, there are no "laws" in economics, only a kind of apparatus of thought.

H. B. E.

Machine Corp. June Net

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—International Business Machines Corporation for the six months ended June 30 had a net income of $2,902,013, equivalent to $4.12 a share on the capital stock. In the like period last year the net income was $3,542,117, or $5.03 a share.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.

SHARON, Penna., July 25—Sharon Steel Hoop Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $257,426 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $941,900 in the first half of 1932.

Living Costs Of Wage Earners In June Shows Rise

Conference Board Data Reveals Advance Of 1 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—A further rise in living costs of wage-earners has taken place, according to the index of the National Industrial Conference Board released yesterday, the increase between May and June amounting to 1.0 per cent, as compared with the first advance of 0.8 per cent in May. Living expenditures in June, however, required 5.7 per cent less outlay than in June of last year and 26.6 per cent less than in June, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 137.4 cents in June, 1933,—measured on the base 1923—100 cents—as compared with 138.7 cents in May.

The largest increase between May and June was found in food prices, which rose 3.3 per cent. Since June, 1932, there has been a reduction of 3.4 per cent in food prices, and since June, 1929, of 37.5 per cent.

Rents continued on their downward trend, but at a slackened pace. The decline between May and June was 0.2 per cent, notably less than in many months past. Declines in rents were reported from only 18 of the 172 cities from which quotations were received; increases in rents, from 9 cities; and no changes, from the remaining cities. The level of rents in June was 12.4 per cent below that of a year ago, and 31.1 per cent below that of June, 1929.

Clothing prices showed the first substantial upward movement since many months past; as a matter of fact, only twice since the close of 1929 were increases noted in average clothing prices, and both of these were smaller than the rise of 1.5 per cent between May and June of this year. Clothing prices in June, however, were still 6.2 per cent lower than in June, 1932, and 37.2 per cent lower than in June 1929.

Coal prices declined 1.3 per cent between May and June, or more than seasonally. This reduction brought coal prices 5.9 per cent below the level of June, 1932, and 14 per cent below that of June, 1929.

Little change was noted in the cost of sundries as a whole; slight increases in the prices of furniture and housefurnishings were offset by a decrease in tobacco prices. Compared with prices of a year ago, the cost of sundries has declined 4.1 per cent, and with prices of four years ago, 9.2 per cent.

Item	Relative importance in family budget	Index numbers of the cost of living (+) average prices 1923—100 June, 1933	May, 1933	Per cent increase or decrease (—) between May, 1933 and June, 1933
Food*	33	67.2	64.1	+ 3.3
Housing	20	63.4	63.5	— 0.2
Clothing	12	61.6	60.7	+ 1.5
Fuel and light	5	82.2	82.8	— 0.7
(Coal)	..	(75.5)	(77.5)	— (1.3)
(Gas and electricity)	..	(93.5)	(93.5)	(0)
Sundries	30	89.3	89.4	— 0.1
Weighted average of all items	100	72.8	72.1	+ 1.0

*Based on food price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Railroads Report Big Gain in June Earnings

THE first 12 railroads to report June earnings had net operating income which not only tripled their aggregate for the like 1932 month but also showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month in 1931.

The increase in net operating income over two years ago was registered despite a drop of almost 20 per cent in gross. A sizable increase in gross over June, 1932, was reported.

All carriers, with one exception, reported increases in gross revenues and net operating income in June, compared with the like 1932 month.

Good Revival Of Steel Operations In Great Britain

Sheffield Area Reports Better Sales—Trade Definitely Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Signs of a marked revival in England's steel trade are apparent in Sheffield, according to the latest monthly record of the city's Chamber of Commerce. More and more inquiries from overseas are turning into orders, it is stated.

Sheffield has been awaiting its opportunity, continues the report. Slowly but surely its industrial concerns have been rebuilding, reconstructing and reorganizing sales and marketing methods, with the result that today trade is definitely on the turn.

With the possible exception of Lincolnshire, the Sheffield area has increased, and is increasing its output more substantially than any other steelmaking district in Great Britain, it is claimed. The city is equipped to make, convert, and market far more steel and products than before the war; also, better steel and products, at or near—and in some cases below—prewar prices.

Metallurigical and manufacturing progress has been great for each unit of weight and many of Sheffield's products are said to do far more work and stand far more strain and wear than products which used to cost more.

Sales of Passenger Cars Rise 2 Per Cent

DETROIT, July 25—Sales of new passenger cars the first six months of 1933 were about 678,000, or slightly over 2 per cent above 663,625 a year before, says R. L. Polk & Co. New motor truck sales, however, were almost 7 per cent below the 1932 figure, being estimated at 93,500, compared with 100,564.

These figures are based on complete reports of registrations for five months, plus estimate of 170,000 unit sales in June, founded on registrations in 32 states. These showed total registrations of 101,516, 16.9 per cent more than 88,855 in June last year and 12.4 per cent more than 90,308 in May this year.

The estimate of 170,000 in June would compare with 148,752 in June, 1932, and 160,242 in May this year for the country.

Union Carbide Net Equals 29c a Share

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports for the second quarter, ended June 30, 1933, net income, after all charges, of $2,642,744.81, equal to 29 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares.

Second quarter earnings of 29 cents a share compare with 18 cents a share in the first quarter of 1933 and 25 cents a share in the second quarter of 1932.

Powdrell & Alexander Earns $2.64 a Share

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., manufacturers of curtains, reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit after depreciation and income taxes, $160,588, equal after preferred dividends to $2.64 a share on the 55,788 common shares outstanding. Such earnings compare with a loss from operations in the first half of last year of $10,205.

As of June 30, 1933, the company had total current assets of $2,068,444, with current liabilities of $775,779.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

Kidder Investment Units Consolidate

Stockholders of the Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corporation, Kidder Participations, Inc., Kidder Participations, Inc. No. 2, and Kidder Participations, Inc. No. 3 are being notified of a plan for consolidating the four companies.

Roger Amory, who is president of all four units, says the portfolios of the companies are similar in many respects and since June, 1931, the companies have been under the same management.

Directors feel that the business can be administered more satisfactorily if consolidated; that considerable savings in operating expenses can be made; and that a consolidation would be for the best interests of all the stockholders.

The plan calls for formation of a Massachusetts trust to be known as the "Consolidated Investment Trust" or by some other appropriate name, with one class of shares.

All the assets of the four companies will be transferred to the trust subject to their liabilities, and the shares of the trust will be issued in payment therefor and distributed among the holders of the preferred stock of the three Kidder Participations and three preferred A and B stock of the Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corporation.

In addition, bearer warrants, each entitling the holder to subscribe to one share of the trust at $30 a share on or before August 1, 1938 will be issued to all stockholders of all four companies.

Bank of Germany

BERLIN, July 25—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank in marks, (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 23 1933	July 15 1933
Gold	228,400	218,200
Of which held abroad	27,700	17,600
For currency res.	84,000	80,300
Oths bills of ex & ch	2,968,000	3,068,400
Advances	59,600	70,600
Circulation	3,381,200	3,338,400
Reserve ratio	9.6%	8.9%
Bank rate	4%	4%

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE

210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

All Signs Point To an Increase In Motor Prices

May Become Effective Before New Models Are Introduced

DETROIT, July 25—All signs point to higher automobile prices before new lines are introduced. Should one important producer lead off, a general advance would be likely.

Not only rising material costs are responsible, but also increased wage rates and prospect of some added operating costs in connection with spread of work, which means in some instances additional tooling and equipment.

While many car manufacturers would not have had to raise wages to comply with minimum rates in the blanket code, some already have made advances as evidence of cooperation.

Chrysler Hints at Increase

Intimation of higher prices in prospect is found in the announcement by Chrysler Corp. of its 10 per cent salary and wage increase. "What Chrysler Corp. is doing," it says, "will entail substantial increase in production costs. We believe, however, whatever small additional cost for each car the public may be asked to share will be small compared to the benefits in increased general purchasing power such a program will achieve for the country."

Committee working on the auto code after two days' session starting Thursday had not completed a draft. A corps of statisticians is compiling data from 1929 on employment, wages, earnings, hours and spread of work, to be submitted to directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and representatives of Ford Motor Co., July 25.

Wages and Working Hours

Code regulations governing wages and hours are not expected to have important effect on car manufacturers, who during the year accomplished much in spreading work by staggering employment and whose wage scales are generally high. Average hourly rate for the industry in May was 57.6 cents and average weekly earnings $20.66.

It is the retail end which will be affected by the regulations. Dealers hail the new law as a Moses which will lead them out of the wilderness. They look on the proposed code under a law with teeth in it as an opportunity to eradicate the evils in used car allowances.

Many a dealer who operated his new car business at a profit has found it dissipated by excessive allowances on trade-ins. It long has been responsible for more failures among dealers than any other one cause.

Cluett, Peabody Reports Income for Six Months

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $82,619 after charges of $2.42 a share on 34,050 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with a net loss of $284,321 in the first half of 1932.

Current assets June 30 including $3,166,910 cash and marketable securities, were $7,883,319 and current liabilities $459,694, compared with cash and marketable securities of $4,097,529, current assets of $7,982,847 and current liabilities of $314,285 June 30, 1932.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

The Editor's Puzzle

123.

9 London is a unit, ~~has more people~~ larger than any city in the world. New York is a larger than any American city, and ranks second ~~more in fact than any~~ only to ~~city in the world except~~ London. Then as ~~said~~ compared so often, it is only fair to say that ~~it is understood that~~ the comparison is between Greater London and Greater New York, the City of London proper has a comparatively small population.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Miss Jacobs Wins Three-Set Match At Seabright, N. J.

Sidney Wood Also Extended in Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 25—The forty-sixth annual invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the classic tournament of the game, got under way with celerity and vigor yesterday, with the first round of the men's and women's singles, as was customary, completed, and in addition the first round of the women's doubles. All the favorites came through in the two former events, but there was a surprise result in the doubles, when the second seeded team, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, formerly Midge Gladman, and Carolin Babcock, a new combination, was defeated by the Boston pair, Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia B. Rice. Mrs. Van Ryn has hitherto paired with Josephine W. Cruickshank, and Miss Babcock with Alice I. Marble, but the teams have reversed, with Miss Marble and Miss Cruickshank also in combination. They were more successful but met with less opposition.

The two leading seeded players in the singles, Helen H. Jacobs among the women, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. in the men's event, won their matches, but had harder tasks to come through against lesser opponents than had been anticipated. Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, a former Seattle player, now a resident of New York, won the first set from Miss Jacobs, while H. Hunter Lott Jr. of Philadelphia, entirely a newcomer in the upper ranks of teanis, caught the former Wimbledon and Sea Bright winner below form at the start, and using his service with effect, carried the first set to 14 games. But in each case the favorites steadied, and ran out the next sets and the match with ease.

John Hope Doeg, former United States champion, now a resident of Rumson and champion of the Sea Bright Club, emerged from his retirement for this tournament, and scored a victory against no less a person than William T. Tilden. But it was a new Tilden, the third, a nephew of the perennial champion.

Frank A. Parker, United States claycourt champion, and the latest Davis Cup hope, made his Sea Bright debut, and displayed only fair tennis in defeating Sam Lee of Berkeley, Calif., also a newcomer. The score was 6—3, 6—3.

The international element, composed of the members of the Oxford-Cambridge team, almost vanished from the tournament singles, though they had been carefully placed so as not to encounter the high ranking players. But in only one instance were they able to defeat their opponents, when Grady C. Frank won from Edward W. Burns, champion of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, of Philadelphia, was too steady for James W. Nuthall, and though the others did better, each in turn lost the deciding set. The summary:

Sea Bright Invitation Tennis Tournament

Women's Singles—First Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, New York, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester, Brooklyn, 6—8, 8—6, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Elisabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 7—5, 6—4.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Laura De Rham, Tuxedo, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Abbe Sard, Tuxedo, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—2, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Edith R. Betts, Tuxedo, 6—0, 6—2.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Clare Prentice, Rumson, 6—0, 6—1.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Eliot Coleman, Rumson, 6—0, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., won from Mrs. E. M. Crane, Rumson, by default.

Carolyn Roberts, New York, defeated Hope Noyes, Tuxedo, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Singles—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated H. Hunter Lott Jr., Philadelphia, 6—6, 6—2.

Percy L. Kynaston, New York, defeated Ray Palmer Jr., Malba, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—4.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Bryan K. Burnett, England, 6—1, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 6—3, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Richard A. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, defeated James W. Nuthall, England, 6—1, 10—8.

J. Upshur Moorhead, Washington, D. C., defeated Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Harris B. Fisher Jr., Rumson, 6—0, 6—3.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Peter S. Young, England, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated George F. Roll, Glenside, Penna., 6—3, 6—4.

John MacDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated W. F. Moss, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Douglas G. Freshwater, England, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

John H. Doeg, Rumson, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Miss Riegel and Miss Smith, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Hirsch and Dorothea Swartz defeated Miss Fulton and Miss Miller, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble defeated Miss Betts and Miss Sard, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Rice and Miss Sachs defeated Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Lamme defeated Miss Roberts and Miss Surber, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

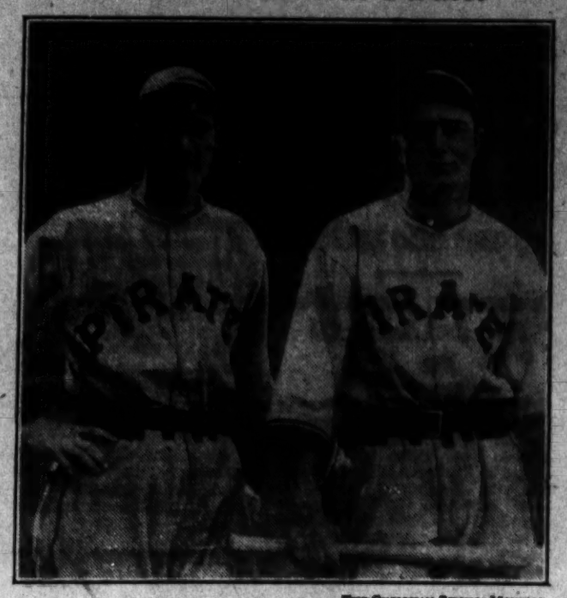
Miss Ceurvorst and Baroness Levi defeated Miss De Rham and Miss Noyes, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Sharp and Miss Taubele defeated Miss Francis and Miss Germaine, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Carolinas Golf Title

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25 (AP)—Henry Picard, professional of the Charleston, S. C., Country Club, won his second successive Carolinas open golf championship Saturday when he defeated Tony Manero, professional at the Sedgefield Club, near Greensboro, by one stroke on the first extra hole after they finished the 72-hole tourney with 300s. Picard turned in a sub par 71 Saturday morning and even par of 72 Saturday afternoon for the 36 holes, while Manero had 74 for the morning and 71 Saturday afternoon. On the extra hole Manero missed a four-foot putt on a par 4 as Picard sank one of two feet for regulation figures.

A Pair of Famous Pirates



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL (Right) and LLOYD WANER
Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club.

West Indies Team Scores 375 Runs In Cricket Test

England Replies With 263 for Six Wickets at Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 25 (Canadian Press)—With four wickets in hand, England was 112 runs behind the West Indies as the second test cricket match continued yesterday. Scores at close of the second day's play were 375 for the British West Indies and 263 for six for England.

England's batsmen were consistently good against the West Indian bowling, but none of them approached the fine scores of the West Indies' leading batsmen, George Headley, who scored 169 not out, and Ivan Barrow, who had 105.

On the English side Capt. D. R. Jardine had 68 not out at the close, Leslie Ames 47 and C. F. Walters 46.

The English batters had trouble with the deliveries of E. A. Martindale, West Indies express bowler, whose offerings had a tricky bounce. Hammond was struck twice, coming back to finish a plucky innings of 34 runs.

The weather was fine and more than 14,000 persons turned out. The tourists lost their first test last month by an innings and 27 runs.

The score:

West Indies—First Innings

Roach, b Clark	13
Barrow, b Wyatt	105
Headley, not out	169
Hoad, b Clark	1
Grant, c Ames; b Robins	16
Constantine, c Robins; b Clark	31
Wiles, c Hammond; b Verity	0
Da Costa, b Clark	20
Achong, b Verity	6
Valentine, b Robins	6
Martindale, b Robins	2
Extras	6
Total	375

Fall of wickets—1 for 26, 2 for 235, 3 for 227, 4 for 266, 5 for 302, 6 for 305, 7 for 341, 8 for 354, 9 for 365.

English Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	40	8	99	4
Macaulay	14	2	48	0
Robins	28.4	2	111	3
Verity	32	14	47	2
Hammond	5	0	27	0
Langridge	9	1	23	0
Wyatt	7	1	14	1

England—First Innings

Walters, lbw Martindale	46
Sutcliffe, run out	20
Hammond, c Martindale, b Constantine	34
Wyatt, c Constantine, b Martindale	18
Jardine, not out	68
Ames, c Headley; b Martindale	47
Langridge, c Grant; b Achong	9
Robins, not out	6
Extras	15
Total (for six wickets)	263

Fall of wickets—1 for 63, 2 for 83, 3 for 118, 4 for 134, 5 for 217, 6 for 234.

Kent Defeats Notts By an Innings and 114

LONDON, July 25 (Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Nothinghamshire by an innings and 114 runs in a first-class county cricket match concluded yesterday at Maidstone, while Sussex trounced Gloucestershire by an inning and 19 runs at Gloucester. Other matches will end today. Closing scores:

Nottinghamshire, 105 and 126 (Marriott six for 58, Freeman four for 46 and six for 45); Kent, 345 (Valentine 63, Todd 90), at Maidstone.

Sussex, 346 (Bowley 62, Sparks 69, Cook, 115); Gloucestershire 171, and following on 156 (Tate five for 73 and Wensley four for 61, Melville five for 17), at Gloucester.

Surrey, 345 (Squires 126); Lancashire, 305 (Sibbles 61), at the Oval.

Hampshire, 177 and 141 for two (Rhodes four for 43); Yorkshire, 288 (Wood 79, Boyes four for 71), at Bournemouth.

Essex, 327 and 227 for eight (O'Connor 53, Cutmore 76); Glamorgan, 174 (Turnbull 53, Nicols five for 53), at Clacton.

Middlesex, 591 for six declared (Hendren 301 not out, Price 111, Hulme 86); Worcestershire, 180 for five (Nichol 53), at Dudley.

Warwickshire, 299 and 239 for five declared (Parsons 130 and Bates 124); Leicestershire, 158 and 14 for no wickets (Barratt 63, Thollies six for 63), at Hinckley.

Derbyshire, 239 and 191 for four (Townsend 99, Alderman 78, and Townsend 108, Skinner 56); Northamptonshire, 239 (Snowden 57), at Chesterfield.

Public Links Tourney

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, Pacific Northwest titleholder and second United States player to capture the Canadian amateur crown, is among the 154 players who will seek the national public links golf championship at Portland, Ore., Aug. 1-5. R. L. Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., will defend the individual crown he won at Louisville last summer against a field made up mostly of far western players. Louisville will send six players to defend the Harding Cup, emblematic of the team championship; Brooklyn and Chicago will be represented by five-man squads and New York by four.

Mrs. Moody Enters Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 25—Julian S. Myrick, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and president of the Maidstone Club, has announced that Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. will play in the Maidstone Club's annual women's invitation tennis tournament here July 30.

Challenge Cup to Jacobs

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 23 (AP)—For the fourth time in his career Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore met and defeated Paul Runzie of Cincinnati, Saturday, winning the West Virginia state open tennis crown and permanent possession of the three-year challenge cup. The scores were 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

French Davis Cup Tennis Hopes Rest With Henri Cochet

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—The burden of retaining the Davis Cup, emblem of international tennis supremacy, for France was placed squarely on the sturdy shoulders of Henri Cochet yesterday as Jean Borotra defienitely declined a singles assignment.

Cochet and Andre Merlin, fourth ranking French youngster, were named by Rene Lacoste, non-playing French captain, to carry the singles battle against Great Britain, upset conqueror of the United States in the interzone final. Borotra will pair with the veteran Jacques Brugnon in the doubles.

Lacoste said he was confident Cochet would rise to his old heights, take both his matches, and that Borotra and Brugnon, Wimbledon champions, would win the necessary third point.

Lacoste expressed confidence in the slightly built, left-handed Merlin, saying the youngster was picked in preference to more experienced players because he "has the will to win."

The same British team whose stunning and dramatic 4-to-1 defeat of Ellsworth Vines and company was still a reverberating topic yesterday will meet the French in the challenge round Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Frederick J. Perry and Henry W. (Bunny) Austin will play singles and Perry will join with George Patrick Hughes in doubles.

Miss Bell Wins Medal In Western Golf Play

EVANSTON, Ill., July 25 (AP)—Dorothy Bell, 16-year-old Evanston girl whose summer address is Nippersink Lodge, Wis., winner of the medal in the women's western junior golf tournament, today was matched with Edith Estabrook of Dubuque, Iowa, in the opening of match play.

Miss Bell yesterday played steadily over the Evanston Golf Club course and posted an 89. Miss Estabrook had a 91. Janet Humphries, Chicago, the defending champion, who was exempt from qualifying, had Alice Ann Anderson, Kenosha, Wis., who qualified with 90, as her opponent. Other pairings and qualifying scores:

Hilda Livengood, Danville, Ill., 90, and Shirley Ann Johnson, Chicago, 91; Goldie Bateson, Milwaukee, 90, and Ella May Williams, Elgin, Ill., 92.

Frankie Frisch Named Manager of Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25 (AP)—Frankie Frisch, captain and second baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals since 1927, was appointed manager of the team yesterday, succeeding Charles E. "Gabby" Street. President Samuel Breadon said he was making the change in the "hope that under Frisch's leadership the Cardinals will shake off their slump and make this a winning year after all."

The Cards dropped into the second division Saturday and are now eight games behind the league-leading Giants. Optimistic fans, however, point out that the Cards of 1930 won a pennant after being 12 games behind the leaders as late as Aug. 1. In appointing Frisch, Breadon followed a custom inaugurated several years ago of naming a new manager whenever he considered results unsatisfactory.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	63	45	.583
Rochester	62	47	.569
Toronto	58	50	.537
Baltimore	58	54	.518
Montreal	54	53	.505
Albany	50	58	.463
Buffalo	50	59	.459
Jersey City	38	67	.362

Results July 24

Baltimore 6, Newark 5.
Montreal 4, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 4.
Jersey City 8, Albany 5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	60	35	.632
Minneapolis	56	45	.554
St. Paul	56	47	.544
Indianapolis	49	48	.510
Toledo	49	50	.495
Louisville	45	53	.464
Milwaukee	40	56	.417
Kansas City	40	64	.385

Results July 24

Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 7.
Other games postponed.

Ross Somerville Returns

MONTREAL, July 25 (Canadian Press)—Ross ("Sandy") Somerville, of London, Ont., United States amateur golf champion, arrived here yesterday aboard the Ascania, after competing in the British open and amateur golf championships. Somerville plans to play in the Canadian open in Toronto in August and in the United States amateur the following month.

Wood Most Consistent

NEW YORK (AP)—Although he won neither title, Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., shot the most consistent golf of any player who competed both in the United States and British open tournaments. He had 582 strokes for the two events, an average of better than 73 for each of the eight rounds.

Oklahoma Gave Waner Boys To Major Leagues

Paul and Lloyd Considered as Among Baseball's Best Outfielders

The West and middle West have sent many fine baseball players to the major leagues. And perhaps two of the most popular as well as the most effective all-round athletes in the game today were born and developed on the rolling plains of Oklahoma. We speak of the Waner boys.

Much has been written about these sensational stars, and justly so. Since the National League season of 1927 the pair have been regulars together in the Pittsburgh outfield, and Paul was there in 1926. Paul, perhaps, has the edge on his younger brother in slugging and base stealing, but certainly Lloyd is a better fielder and gets just as many base hits.

Paul began his baseball career at Oklahoma East Central College in Ada. While a student there he signed a contract with the Joplin club of the Western League, but failed to report and was traded to Muskogee of the Southwestern League. Nineteen-twenty-two found Paul playing with a semi-professional team in Ada, and it was while there that he was found by a San Francisco scout.

Paul Signs as Pitcher

In 1923 he reported to the Seals as a pitcher, for that was his specialty. He stayed through the training season, but didn't excite the Seals' management with his effectiveness in the box. It happened, however, that the very day he was slated to go, the club became badly in need of an outfielder, and because Paul had shown some ability with his bat, he was given a chance. That was all he needed. In a double-header the first day he made eight hits in 10 times up and was a regular from that time on. He was the second leading hitter in the Pacific Coast League that year, ranked fifth his second season and led during his third.

While with Ada in 1922 Paul established a remarkable record. In a 19-inning game he struck out 36 men, 29 of them in succession. He pitched in 43 games that season, winning 40 of them, while hitting for the rotund average of .408, 27 home runs included.

Pirates Buy Him in 1925

His .401 batting average with San Francisco in 1925 attracted the Pirates and they purchased him along with Hal Rhyne, who has since passed out of the majors, for a large sum of cash, and players. Paul hit .336 his first year with the Bucs and stole 11 bases. He has always been consistent as his combined seven-year major league average of .351 shows.

When the Pirates purchased Paul, they were reasonably sure they had a major league prospect. The case of Lloyd was different, however. The younger Waner didn't cost the Pirates a penny. He tried to make the grade with the San Francisco club in 1925, but was turned down, probably because of his frailness. Again in 1926 the Seals gave him a chance, but with the same result. Paul knew, however, that his brother had great possibilities and, according to reports, almost pleaded with the Pittsburgh management to give the youngster a trial. The Pirates finally signed him in 1926 and sent him to Columbia in the Sally League. With Columbia, Lloyd had a good season, hitting .345 in 121 games and the Bucs recalled him the following year.

Good Things in Small Packages

For six campaigns Lloyd has been a sensation with the Pirates, proving that good things sometimes come in small packages. For this slight fellow with the speed of a deer and the eye of a hawk weighs only 150 pounds, which isn't much for a big league baseball player. Despite this handicap, if it may be called one, Lloyd made 223, 221 and 234 hits, respectively, during his first three seasons in a Pittsburgh uniform, a record which speaks for itself. No outfielder, past or present, could cover more ground than Lloyd.

Manager George Gibson of the Pirates said recently: "Those Waner boys are two of the best outfielders the National League has ever seen. Paul hits the ball harder than Lloyd, but Lloyd gets those singles and doubles and is on base often. Both are natural hitters and great players. If the Pirates come through and win that pennant this season, give much of the credit to those Waners."

If you are at all interested in our national pastime, go out and watch Paul and Lloyd sometime. Let them show you how this game of baseball should be played.

Brooklyn Releases Judge

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League today announced the unconditional release of Joe Judge, veteran first baseman who was signed this spring by the Brooklyn team, after 17 years with Washington of the American League. Judge was taken on by the Dodgers to plug a gap at first base, but, after only a few days of play, was spiked and has played little since that time. The acquisition a few weeks ago of Sam Leslie from the New York Giants made the retention of the ageing Judge unnecessary.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	36	.596
Chicago	53	40	.570
Pittsburgh	49	43	.533
Boston	47	48	.511
St. Louis	46	45	.505
Cincinnati	41	53	.441
Brooklyn	37	50	.425
Philadelphia	37	53	.410

Results July 24

No games scheduled.

Thames Sculling Victor

LONDON, July 25 (Canadian Press)—Eric Phelps, brother of Ted Phelps, who will race Bobby Pearce for the world's professional sculling championship at Toronto Sept. 1, yesterday won the renewal of the historic Thames race, the Doggett's Coat and Badge. The younger Phelps covered the three miles seven furlongs of the course from London Bridge to Chelsea in 22m. 42s.

Yankees Sign Uhle

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday signed George Uhle, veteran Cleveland and Detroit, right-hander, to a contract. Uhle was signed by the New York Giants early this season, but was cut adrift after a few weeks. To make room for Uhle on the roster, the Yankees sent Johnny Broaca, former Yale pitching star, to the Newark Bears of the International League on option.

Rainstorm Fails To Halt Westland In Western Golf

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25—Shooting a 71, one over par, despite the fact that he was forced to play the last three holes in a driving rainstorm, Jack Westland, of Chicago, swept into the first-round leadership in the qualifying test of the western amateur golf championship here yesterday. Medal play will be completed with 18 holes today.

Westland had a sub-par 33 for the first nine, including three birdies in a row, but slipped to a 38 coming in.

Maurice Hankinson, of Oklahoma City and Gene Vinson of Merdian, Miss., were a stroke behind Westland, with 72 scores, while Keefe Carter, also of Oklahoma City, had 73, Hankinson, who was out in 34, was 2 under par through the sixteenth. Here the rain caught him and he finished 6—6 to lose his chance for a 68, as had Westland a few moment before.

Gus Moreland, of Dallas, the champion, is exempt from qualifying. The scores:

Jack Westland, Chicago	33	38	71
Gene Vinson, Meridan, Miss.	35	37	72
Maurice Hankinson, Okla. City	34	38	72
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City	37	36	73
Louis Montedonico, Memphis	37	37	74
W. A. Dowell Jr., Jonesboro, Ark.	36	38	74
W. C. Harris, Memphis	37	37	74
Jack Munger, Dallas	38	36	74
Mike Roach, St. Louis	39	36	75
Allen Oakley, Quincy, Ill	37	38	75
John Lehman, Chicago	39	36	75
L. P. Jones, Memphis	37	38	75
Leland Hamman, Waco, Tex.	41	34	75
Billy Howell, Richmond	39	37	76
Laurence Rustin, Memphis	38	38	76
Sam Perry, Birmingham	38	39	77
M. Robertson, Oklahoma City	38	39	77
Don Armstrong, Aurora, Ill.	40	37	77
Joseph Switzer, St. Louis	39	39	78
Fred Barsodi, Houston	39	39	78
Robert Bohnen, Chicago	41	38	79
J. Dewitt Wilcox, Birmingham	39	40	79
S. L. Reinhart, Chicago	41	39	80
L. V. Echols, Memphis	39	41	80
Henry Bowbeer, Chicago	42	39	81
Sidney Salamon, St. Louis	40	41	81
Woods Hankinson, Okla. City	40	41	81
Perry Garver, Omaha	37	44	81
Walter Emery, Oklahoma City	39	43	81
John Avon, Dallas	41	41	82
Robert Temple, Detroit	45	38	83
Art Sweet, Chicago	42	41	83
R. C. Wilson, Chicago	43	40	83
A. M. Wood, Chicago	40	44	84
E. D. Mauermann, Antioch, Ill.	40	44	84
Rodney Bliss, Omaha	39	45	84
Harold Gifford, Chicago	43	41	84
W. E. Sibley, Omaha	44	41	85
Wes Dunlap, Kansas City	44	41	85
Paul Jackson, Kansas City	46	39	85
Charles Martin, St. Louis	41	45	86
Gil Morgan, Chicago	46	40	86
Matt Galloway, St. Louis	39	47	86
Earl Stokes, Louisville	43	45	87
Les Cooke, Chicago	43	45	88
A. O. Brett, Chicago	44	45	89
Al Miller, Chicago	41	48	89
L. S. Brucker, Detroit	43	46	89
Frank Bredall, St. Louis	43	46	89
James Garard, Chicago	42	48	90
John Clarke, St. Louis	45	47	92
Robert Davis, St. Louis	47	45	92
Frank Justin, Chicago			Withdrew

Washington Bests A's Twice at Philadelphia

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	58	33	.637
New York	57	33	.633
Philadelphia	47	45	.511
Detroit	44	48	.478
Chicago	42	49	.472
Cleveland	44	50	.468
Boston	40	50	.444
St. Louis	35	61	.365

Results July 24

Washington 5, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 6.
Only games scheduled.

The Washington Senators handed the Philadelphia Athletics a pair of defeats yesterday at Shibe Park and once again took possession of first place in the American League baseball race. New York was idle and dropped into second position.

To register the double victory, the Senators were forced to conquer two of the best pitchers in baseball, Bob Grove and George Earnshaw. Grove went the distance in the first contest and was given his fifth setback of the 1933 campaign. Washington used two pitchers in this game, Burke and Russell, who held their opponents to four hits. The Senators were far ahead going into the ninth inning of the second engagement, but a five-run rally by the A's, including Jimmy Foxx's twenty-eighth homer, nearly turned the tables. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Burke, Russell and Berg; Grove and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Moriarty, Ormsby and Geisel. Time—1h. 39m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	3	0	2	3	1	1	0	10	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	11	5

Batteries—Crowder, McAfee, Russell and Sewell; Earnshaw, Coombs, Freitas and Cochrane, Madjeski. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Ormsby, Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 6m.

British Wightman Cup Players in New York

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The British Wightman Cup team which will face America's picked women tennis players at Forest Hills August 4 and 5, arrived in New York aboard the Britannic yesterday.

The team is composed of Dorothy E. Round, who gave Mrs. Helen Wills Moody a battle in the Wimbledon finals; Betty M. Nuthall, Mary F. Heeley, Margaret C. Scriven, winner of the French hard court championship; Freda James and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell.

Of these only Miss Nuthall, Mrs. Michell and Miss Round have had Wightman Cup experience. Miss Nuthall played on the 1927-28-29-31-32 teams; Mrs. Michell, the former Peggy Saunders, on the 1928-29-32 squads, and Miss Round in 1931 and 1932.

The invaders will get their first taste of competition in the Maidstone invitation at Easthampton July 30-31. Then will follow the cup matches.

Lindsay Wins Silver Tassie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENEAGLES, Scot.—James Lindsay, winner of the British boys' golf championship in 1930, won the annual open amateur tournament for the Silver Tassie here recently. He tied with A. McNair at a score of 143 strokes and won the playoff over six holes, with 35 against McNair's 37. There was a record entry for this year's tourney, and the competitors played over the King's and Queen's courses. Lindsay distinguished himself by going round the King's links with a score of 69, thus beating the amateur record held jointly by Cyril Tolley and A. Beaton.

New York-Boston Game Off

The game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees at Fenway Park today was postponed because of rain. The Red Sox will play two games tomorrow, the first contest being scheduled for 1:30 p. m.

Visions of Rose Bowl

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (AP)—The Mississippi State College football team has adopted "To the Rose Bowl in Four Years" as its slogan and goal.

Women of France Await Last Day Of Civil Slavery

Bill Held Up in Senate Abolishes Restrictions Of Napoleonic Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The married women of France are waiting for the French Parliament to take action on a project designed to free them from civil slavery.

While most of the other nations of the western world have given equality of rights, both civil and political to women; while America has named a woman cabinet member and another ambassador; while Spain has been breaking the age-long Latin tradition by according to women full equality including the right to vote, France has continually refused to envisage equal suffrage and has left French wives in the virtual legal bondage imposed upon them nearly 130 years ago by the Napoleonic Code.

Napoleon, it is recorded, personally insisted upon the inclusion of the word "obedience" in the French Civil Code as well as in the marriage ceremony, in accordance with the declaration attributed to him that "nature made women our slaves." The measure which has been submitted to the Senate abolishes this provision for "obedience" by the wife, nullifies or modifies scores of other articles of the Napoleonic code which reduce the married woman in France to a condition of almost absolute incapacity.

Wide Range of Restrictions

"If the project is voted by Parliament," declared M. René Renoult, Garde des Sceaux in the Cabinet of M. Herriot, who introduced the measure, "woman, who has been living in a state of slavery as regards her husband, will no longer owe him obedience."

It is difficult for one unaccustomed to the patriarchal system of the Latin nations to conceive of the degree of submission and restriction imposed upon the married woman in France. Unless she obtains the formal consent of her husband, she cannot accomplish any juridical act; she cannot accept a gift or a legacy, she cannot open an account in a bank; she cannot take out an insurance policy; she cannot even sign a draft or a check, nor legally dispose of property in any way.

Furthermore, the person of the French wife is entirely at the disposition of her husband; even though intolerably mistreated, she may not leave her home, and if she does she may be forcibly returned to it. Should she get away, she cannot carry on any business or profession without her husband's consent. Her correspondence is under his constant control.

In fact, her very identity is subordinated to him, since she may not obtain any identity papers (required of everyone in France) nor a passport, without the intervention of her husband. There is no legal way out of this situation, since a married woman may not institute a civil action nor plead a case in court without the husband's consent, and she is likewise prohibited from defending herself in any juridical action.

Logical Step Toward Suffrage

All this would be changed by the project of M. Renoult, which was elaborated by a special commission of 18 members of whom seven were married women. Its adoption would place the French married woman on an equal footing with men in all civil and legal matters. It would not, however, imply equal suffrage, though it would be a logical step toward votes for women.

The project carries certain reservations to absolute equality. It is stipulated, for instance, that "the married couple are required to live together. The husband has the choice of the place of residence." The husband also retains full authority over the children. Finally the husband has the right to ask the courts to impose restrictions on the wife's civil rights if the latter is "in a state of evident incapacity."

Has this radical project, cutting squarely across the millennial tradition of the Latins that the husband's absolute supremacy is necessary for the preservation of the institution of the family, any chance of being accepted by a Senate which has persistently refused to give women the right to vote? M. Renoult believes it has a very good chance of being accepted. But he will not even hazard a guess as to how long women must wait before action is taken.

Depends on Public Opinion

Nominally the date for its consideration by the Senate depends solely on the zeal of the Legislative Commission. This commission has given an indication of the obstacles which face the project by counseling drastic modifications that would take away much of its efficacy. Actually, the fate of the bill depends on how insistently public opinion demands complete and quick action.

And, oddly enough, the women of France do not appear to be particularly insistent. Certain women's organizations carry on a quiet campaign in favor of the project, but much less zealously than they pursue their campaign for the vote. Can it be that French women share the sentiments of many French men, that the end of masculine authority in the home would sound the knell of the French family as it is now known? Or, as seems more likely, do women feel that their civil independence can only come through political equality?

What is certain is that these reforms will be slow in coming just so long as the great bulk of French women maintain their present indifference toward the movement for women's rights. Not until the iron hold of dogma, tradition and habit has been completely broken will the women of France present that united front against injustice and inequality which will bring acquiescence to their demands.

Autarchy Looming on Horizon

* * *

Rise of Economic Isolation Confronts Theory of Interdependence of Nations

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

PARIS—The new word—or at least the new doctrine—in Europe as well as in the United States, is that of autarchy. It is not, of course, really new; nations have always clung to the idea of self-rule and self-sufficiency. But it is strange that at a time when there has been a more intensive preaching of interdependence than ever before—at a time when international organizations and conferences have been multiplied—there should now be a sudden reaction in favor of the Voltarian theory of cultivating our own garden.

In England, Mr. L. S. Amery, who was formerly Secretary for the Dominions, boldly writes, in a letter to The Times, that for the nationally planned world of the future the internal stability of currencies is of much greater importance than their exchange stability. International trade and investment must give way to consideration of production and employment.

These latter factors, he says, "will more and more dominate the thought of our century. They inevitably lead, if not to Socialism, at any rate to a more far-reaching nationalism than we have yet known. They are entirely incompatible with the internationalist individualism embodied alike in free trade and a common world standard of currency." These were nineteenth century ideals, he scornfully declares.

And it is particularly bewildering to those who have striven for greater internationalism to find Mr. J. H. Keynes advising the nations to pursue a policy of economic isolation, if they wish to lessen the danger of international conflict. He agrees that ideas, knowledge, hospitality, travel, should be international but goods should be homespun, and finance should be primarily national.

It would certainly seem that something of a muddle has been made of the attempt to apply the theories and facts of internationalism, but it by no means follows that those theories and facts are wrong. There has been general agreement on the need of coöperation, but each nation has in practice tried to go its own way. In disarmament, it has been assumed that the real reduction should be made by the other countries. In tariffs, it has been argued that the others should lower their barriers. Even in stabilization of currencies, each nation wishes to set the standard.

So there is undoubtedly a momentary weariness, and a new belief that reconstruction, like charity, should begin at home. The trouble with this doctrine is that there are few countries which can possibly pretend to look after themselves. The United States is perhaps best placed, but even the United States cannot do without British and Dutch rubber. No one is really prepared to adopt all the implications of autarchy. That would be impossible. That would, in the fullest sense of the word, be reactionary.

In England there are two schools of thought. That which is essentially liberal, believes that there must be an increasing solidarity, and that all the hindrances to the free circulation of goods and money should be broken down. It points out that two-thirds of British food supplies come from abroad—that they are paid for by exported goods and by shipping services. But, on the other hand, there are those who look upon the unit not as the British Empire, in which practically everything that is necessary can be found. The difficulty is that parts of the British Empire are, in matters of trade, drawn rather to other countries than to England.

If one looks at the other nations,

Trade Helmsmen Decide to Divide Economic Charts

World Conference Unlikely to Assemble Again on General Basis

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—Final decision not to reconvene the World Economic Conference all in one piece, but to assemble such parts of it as from time to time seem likely to assure successful results was being taken by the steering committee today.

This constitutes formal disposition of London's ambitious attempt to work out a solution of the world's economic troubles. By passing from a general to a particular basis the conference follows the precedent of most other post-war international ventures.

The decision does not rule out the possibility that the whole conference may meet again if conditions seem favorable. But the new approach to economic and monetary problems agreed upon by all authorities is piecemeal, not wholesale. It is felt that such issues as production agreements on different commodities, discussion of purely tariff questions, and technical currency problems may best be handled in separate compartments.

Separate Meetings Succeed

Manifestly, as has been stressed from the beginning, questions are all interdependent. But this does not mean they must all be treated in one vast plan. Indeed it is considered a positive drawback to have too many problems piled upon one conference at once. The present meeting has been so vast and unwieldly that its organizers will hesitate long before assembling it once more.

However, the experience of the last six weeks has shown that subjects like silver or wheat are handled to all intents and purposes completely separate from the larger gatherings. Senator Key Pittman's silver agreement or the general wheat negotiations could have been conducted about as well in specialized gatherings of a dozen powers each. However, since the fundamentals of all economic monetary problems are interrelated, ultimate and complete success depends upon unification.

On the very day that it was decided to split the conference's agenda up into separate items, the steering committee received and took to heart the graphic object lesson in interrelation. News came from Paris and was animatedly bruited about conference corridors that France had raised duties on United States exports by from 300 to 1000 per cent.

It was immediately clear that act was in retaliation for American refusal to stabilize dollar and thus oblige the French franc. Experts interpreted it here as just another bird coming home to roost. Warning was obvious—if Secretary of State Hull expects to have his further tariff truce effective and later bring tariffs down, the United States must purchase the concession by means of montary stabilization.

That France was able to elevate its duties without blinking an eye while the first tariff truce remains in full legal effect constitutes in London's view a sardonic commentary on the sanctity of agreements. But it relevantly pointed out that depreciation of the dollar also violates the tariff truce in effect by rendering it easier for the United States or any other depreciating country to export and harder to import. The outside world feels the same results as if the tariff wall in depreciating countries had shot a few bricks higher, while slight apertures were made in the protective barrier of a nondepreciated nation.

Discussion on Wheat

Apart from the steering committee's meeting the only other conference work for the day was discussion between importing and exporting wheat countries. Each had a separate draft agreement.

Exporters require a relaxation of quotas and milling restrictions from importers. They in turn agree to limit their production to different ratios worked out for the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia on the one hand, and Danubian countries on the other.

But agreement is proving difficult to reach. One draft drawn on behalf of importers by Britain, France and Italy, and promising to stick for one year to the status quo respecting quotas and milling restrictions, has proved inacceptable to Germany.

Meanwhile there is difference of opinion between the United States and Canada on the one hand and Australia and Argentina on the other. Thus the prospects of agreement in the 48 hours remaining for the conference do not appear bright.

Movie Strike Grows As 5000 Walk Out

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 25 (AP)—Motion picture studios endeavored to maintain the production of canned entertainment for American and foreign movie patrons today as 5000 more technicians struck.

Union workers who help make celluloid romances for Main Street and the metropolitan rialto left their jobs, their spokesman said, because the studios yesterday hired non-union men to replace the 665 sound technicians who struck Saturday. Producers attributed the trouble solely to an argument between two unions as to which had jurisdiction over sound men. The sound men's organization announced studio musicians might strike later today by virtue of their trade agreement with the international alliance of theatrical stage employees.

The sound men said when they struck Saturday that they sought a minimum wage scale, maximum 12-hour day and 6-day week. A complete tie-up of production would affect an estimated 27,000 to 30,000 persons who gain their livelihood in Hollywood. Mr. Louis B. Mayer, producer and president of the Producers' Association, said: "We expect to keep on the job every man and woman who wants to work."

Relief Costs Drop In New York State; 1,660,000 on Rolls

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Jobless relief in New York State cost $12,686,534 in June, 7 per cent below the May total, but with 380,771 families still on the relief rolls, or 1,660,000 persons out of a population of 12,588,066, it was announced yesterday by the state temporary emergency relief administration.

The total expenditure includes local, state and federal funds, spent for regular home work and veterans' relief, and represents a per capita outlay of 94 cents, as against $1.02 in May and 99 cents in April. Of the total, 60.4 per cent was spent in New York City, where 55.2 per cent of the persons receiving relief are centered, and where, as against the decrease for the State, a rise in expenditures was reported. For the State as a whole, 58.3 per cent of the expenditure was in work relief wages.

The average amount of aid for each needy family in the State dropped from $33.51 in May to $32.85 in June, with the average in up-state districts $29.02 as compared with $30.77 in May and in New York City $35.95, as compared with $36.20 the preceding month.

World Bank Decides To Extend Credits Of Three Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BASEL, Switzerland, July 24—Mr. Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank, and the governors of other central banks attended the meeting of the governing body of the Bank for International Settlements today.

Reports were heard from Mr. Leon Fraser, president of the International Bank, on question of divergences of opinion on monetary matters at the World Economic Conference at London which, he said, were causing uncertainty among gold standard countries. General opinion was that until the intentions of President Roosevelt had been clearly indicated nothing could be done in respect to stabilization of currencies.

The board had a prolonged discussion on the problem of whether Germany and other countries should pay their interest on the Young and other loans in gold or existing money. The bank decided to prolong credits of Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. This activity appears more and more retarded by the existing currency difficulties.

Boston Sights Balbo On Flight to Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the first part of the flight—as far as southern Maine—the sky would be overcast with scattered showers, perhaps, at some places. After leaving Maine, however, the weather would improve, the report continued, and the visibility would be good for five to ten miles. Broken clouds were to be encountered over the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From Shediac, General Balbo will lead his armada either cross 1900 miles of open water to Valencia Head, Ire., or by the southerly route to the Azores. The weather will determine the course. Landing bases have been prepared at both places.

The leader of the ocean-hopping flight has indicated that he may stop short of his goal in Orbetello, Italy, to allow himself and his men time to prepare for the enthusiastic reception they are sure to be accorded there.

'Red' Pamphlets Held Up

LISBON, Portugal, July 25 (AP)—Police stopped the distribution of Communist pamphlets today among the crews of four Italian cruisers in these waters for duty if Gen. Italo Balbo's air armada takes the southern route across the Atlantic.

A pamphlet advocated revolution against the Mussolini Fascist régime. The authorities declared there was a large-scale plot to incite the sailors to rebel. Several arrests were made and the printing establishment from which the pamphlets came was closed.

Post Seeks More Funds

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Wiley Post, resting after his 'round-the-globe dash, said he is seeking some money to do further development work in aviation.

Lindberghs Extend Stay

GODTHAAB, Greenland, July 25 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, now basing their operations on Godthaab, Greenland, plan to spend six weeks in Greenland, investigating air route possibilities.

Hawks Visits Mollisons

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks, speed ace of national fame, dropped out of the sky at Bridgeport airport with his little low-wing monoplane yesterday to give his felicitations to the Mollisons. Commander Hawks is a personal acquaintance of Amy Mollison.

Rosy-Hue in Vapor Lamp Caused by Potassium

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—A new kind of light, a rosy-hued mercury vapor lamp, was announced today at the University of Cincinnati.

In this lamp the greenish hue of mercury vapor is completely changed by the addition of a pinch of potassium, the metal which flames in water. All the intensity of mercury vapor light is retained, the announcement says.

The discovery is classed as opening the way to more efficient illumination. It was developed in the department of physics by two young natural scientists, Dr. Isay Balinkin and Dr. D. A. Wells.

Oneonta Express in Wreck

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., July 25 (AP)—One man was killed, six were injured, and three persons were reported missing after a wreck on the Oneonta Express of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, July 23 at Avoca.

Australian Move For Equality Led By Women Voters

Triennial Conference at Adelaide Adopts Political and Social Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Many important resolutions with far-reaching aims were carried at the triennial conference of the Australian Federation of Women Voters in Adelaide.

In moving a resolution demanding equality with men in pay and conditions in all branches of industrial and professional work, Mrs. L. E. Polkinghorne of South Australia said that it would be better to debar women completely from industry than to admit them on unequal terms compared with men.

Other delegates said that equality of remuneration would result in efficiency and that woman's capacity should have nothing to do with her husband's position.

The resolution, which was carried by the conference, was as follows:

"This conference affirms the principle that married women are entitled to be regarded as responsible citizens with the right to choose for themselves whether they shall continue in their professional work or not, and calls upon affiliated societies in the various states to watch legislation and regulation to see that this right is safeguarded and to work for the removal of present restrictions.

"Further, that this conference, realizing that economic necessity and the desire and right of women to work, and secure for themselves the means of life, have made them important and irreplaceable factors in production, demands: That all avenues of work shall be open to men and women, with equal opportunity of advancement; that women shall receive the same pay as men for the same work; and that the right to work of all women shall be recognized."

Equal Opportunity for All

A resolution was carried "That this conference directs the attention of the Federal Government to the question of women's nationality, and calls on the Government to enact legislation in the interests of women of this country to retain their own nationality on marriage with a foreigner."

The conference decided to make a strong protest to the Federal Government because it proposed to increase expenditure on national armaments.

Excessive tariff protection now in operation was opposed by the conference and a revision of the tariff "on scientific lines to preserve national interests" was urged.

Welfare of Aboriginals

In opposing a Western Australian resolution that the welfare of the aboriginal should be placed entirely in the hands of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Ternent Cooke of South Australia said that the control was a matter for the states. Mrs. Cooke proposed an amendment which provided for an investigation of the whole native question by a commission. Thereafter, the control should be exercised by state departments under full-time ministers and subsidized where necessary by the Federal Government.

Compromise Accepted

A compromise was eventually reached between the opposing delegates, South Australia accepting the suggestion that a provision should be made in the Federal Constitution for the establishment of a federal department assisted by an advisory council, to deal with aboriginal matters throughout Australia.

The South Australian representatives successfully insisted that the Government of each state should be made responsible for the moral and material welfare of its aborigines and for receiving adequate land for native reserves.

After a long discussion, a resolution was passed emphasizing the necessity for giving schoolgirls instruction in housekeeping and mothercraft. The resolution also advocated the teaching of elementary physiology to boys and girls.

Central American Alliance Explored In Seminar Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—The amalgamation of five Central American nations into one republic and the development of trade with the building of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua were described as "the underlying motives that have shaped the history of Central America," by Dr. Roscoe Roy Hill of the Nicaraguan Claims Commission, lecturing last week at the second annual seminar-conference on Hispanic American affairs in George Washington University, here.

Tracing the social, economic and political history of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua, Dr. Hill explained that these five countries, declaring themselves sovereign and independent in their respective constitutions, have expressed fervent desire for the formation of one great republic.

That such a republic might be formed Dr. Hill apparently doubted, for he said: "Perhaps there are too few sincere unionists and far too many politicians who prefer to act on the small stage of the separate republics." And he further pointed out that with the varied racial makeup found in the five states, many divergent viewpoints and characteristics exist.

Reviewing the troublesome history of the Central American republics, Dr. Hill showed how the revolutionary tendency had been the outstanding handicap to social, political and economic progress. He said: "It would appear that the real remedy for this unfortunate condition is the spread of education to the masses of the people. Until this has been accomplished the indifference and ineptness with regard to politics cannot disappear. So far, as indicated by the high sign of illiteracy, little progress has been made in this line."

Despite such handicaps, however, Dr. Hill saw that progress had been made, and that the situation today is measurably improved over that during the days when Central America was breaking away from Spain. And yet, in this process of general education, he warned against the imposition of political institutions similar to those in the United States, "for," he said, "the struggle for a democratic form of government has progressed slowly, and, although in make up the Government is supposedly democratic, it is, in reality, an aristocratic oligarchy, with dictators kept in power by wealthy and influential families."

Recovery Act Aid To End Racketeering

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, Mr. Landesco declares, have been set aside by the new act.

To illustrate the manner in which hoodlums have made a place for themselves in commerce, he related a case he had personally gone into. Business men in a certain line here managed to keep prices up and make a good profit, while in another near-by city the same trade had been demoralized by price cutting.

What happened here was that a gangster organized the drivers in this business at the point of a gun. His homemade union then agreed with the business leaders of the trade to prevent price cutting. If anybody cut prices, gunmen were prepared to use threats or violence to keep him in line. Prices stayed up. The hoodlum's reward was $25,000 a year and gifts of $7000 more for his gunmen assistants. That made $32,000 a year for holding up prices, and the business men involved admitted it was worth twice that to them, that the gangster knew it, but thought he was getting enough.

If the Federal Government lets a trade organize, fix its own prices the bars price cutting, why employ the hoodlum? asks Mr. Landesco.

Still he is not optimistic that all lines of business will give up the gangster even if they can.

Other crime authorities here are hopeful that the Federal Government will of itself take new steps to root crime out of business. In the great federal effort to revive trade, the crime which hurts it should be urgently considered by the national authorities, it is declared in these quarters.

In his chapter on "Racketeering" in the Illinois Crime Survey, Mr. Landesco observed:

"Whether by violence or by effective mutual understanding, the stabilization of the market is highly desired in established business. The gangster undertakes to effect by illegitimate means what is a normal tendency.

"Regardless of our partisanships, both the anti-trust law and the injunction rule are the prohibitions of certain normal negotiations in the effort to stabilize either the labor or the commodity market, and in this sense these efforts become outlawed. As outlawed activities they join gambling in the use of violence where not only the stabilization but all rights cannot be settled in court, and conflicts ensue.

"The racketeer does not always impose himself upon an industry or an association. He is often invited in because his services are welcome."

Vigilantes Hunt Down Illinois Bank Robbers

YORKVILLE, Ill., July 25 (AP)—The $300 seized by three bandits in a holdup of the Millbrook State Bank was back in the vaults yesterday, one of the alleged gunmen was slain and the other two were in jail following an all-night man hunt of 150 vigilantes.

The man slain was shot Sunday by a deputy sheriff when he failed to halt as the officer came upon him and his companion in a churchyard. The other man was arrested.

Ivy Lee Expands Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Mr. Ivy Lee, widely known public relations counselor, has taken into his business his two sons, J. W. Lee 2d. and Ivy Lee Jr., and four employees who have been with him for years, reorganizing his business under the firm name of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross. Besides Mr. Ross, the employees taken into the firm are Mr. Burnham Carter, Mr. Harcourt Parrish and Mr. J. M. Ripley.

Lee Tire Raises Wages

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—Lee Tire & Rubber Co. increased wages 15 per cent in accordance with the Government's recovery program.

General Classified

appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-fastener 11 Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request sample; also 100 bargain; large commissions. DORELLA CO., 5-16, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2000 to $25,000. This thoroughly organized advertising service of 25 years' standing and good reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Normal work only required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Reference to be presented by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $5000, send only name and address for details. M. W. HAMPTON, Inc., 120 Delaware Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olgvnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. GRADUHNEEDY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-29, Watertown, New York

GOOD income selling ladies' silk hosiery direct to consumer; low prices; unusual values; good repeat orders; investigate; agents buy outright, sell at retail. STERLING STOCKING MILL, 1123M, Broadway, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Fireproof furnished rooms for visitors to Chicago; or permanent residence; 10 minutes to Fair; meals served; surface, L. C. C. Reduced rates. MRS. H. B. CRAWFORD, 4962 Blackstone Avenue, Kenwood 3903.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CERTIFIED public accountant desires connection with accounting firm as supervisor or resident partner or with industrial or financial organization as comptroller or accounting officer. R-16, 4211 East 8th St., Dallas, Texas.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 225 West 71st Street—Two-room furnished apartment and room for rent. Endicott 2-1766 before 10 a. m.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 966 Memorial Drive, on the River.—1 room, attractive, Frigidaire, radio; reasonable. Univ. 7768. Tel. let until Oct.

BOOK REPAIRING

FINE binding and repairing of literature; cloth, leather, gold stamping. Please write KLASKA, 236 E. 76th St., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HAVERHILL, N. H.—For rent by week or month, furnished cottage or 5-room apartment; private porch, large shady lawn; strictly modern. J. ANNA BILLIARD.

COUNTRY BOARD

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; $2.50 per day; booklet, $15 weekly.

VOTER HILL FARM

Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HARN, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-5980.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, housekeepers, companions, 428 Riverside Drive. University 4-5342, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT—A beautiful home in the Berkshires; terms moderate. Write or see MRS. W. WEBSTER, Fairfield Farms, Great Barrington, Mass., for particulars.

HELP WANTED—MEN

POULTRYMAN, married, farm in Ridgefield, Conn.; state age, experience, and salary expected. Write Box M-20, Suite 2206, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Girl, social (half day) with apartment and two children in exchange voice or stage training by recognized actress. Apt. 2-South, 48 West 73rd.

WANTED—Stenographer with general office experience, $15 weekly. Write Box B-25, Suite 2206, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

WESTPORT, CONN.—Young woman to share woodland cottage—swimming, motoring. For particulars write P. O. Box 215, Saugatuck, Connecticut.

HOUSES TO LET

CONCORD, N. H.—5-room Dutch colonial house, almost new, with electrically equipped kitchen and oil heat; near "Pleasant View." Write MRS. ERNEST S. BROOKS, 35 South Spring St.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to let 3 days weekly, or part time, also evenings; reasonable. 551 Fifth Ave. Mur. 2-5453.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $25-$35; 6th season; booklet.

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located Riffs, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

GRIMSBY, CANADA—MAPLEHURST

Beautiful home for rest and study; large, shady grounds, airy rooms; splendid meals; year round. Phone 245J. Box 47, Grimsby, Ont.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; meals cooked.

MOUNT AIRY — Permanent and transient guests; real home; rates moderate. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

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Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.

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Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.

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FOR SALE—Beautiful Hardwick Studio, Annisquam, Mass., shore frontage, near Yacht Club; modern, 3 bedrooms, furnace, also furnishings, paintings; open daily except Wednesdays, 21 River St.

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In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt

30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. S. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4569.

EVANSTON, ILL., 1411 Chicago Ave.—Large rooms, private house, double or single beds, with or without private bath. Uni. 0627.

N. Y. C., 231 W. 181—Double, single; running water; kitchenette; fine environment; reasonable; permanent or transient. ELLIS, Academy 2-2912.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WELL-EDUCATED, refined man of 36 earnestly seeks his needed place for usefulness; experienced at mental and physical work indoors and out; willing, faithful, intelligent, adaptable. S-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, responsible, willing, chauffeur, driving instructor, electrical, mechanical, clerical experience; go anywhere. GLENDON WILBUR, 205 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, elderly people or one needing care; part or full time; capable; drive car; will travel; speak English, German; references. MRS. CARSWELL, 64 So. Maple Ave., East Orange, N.

HOTEL housekeeper, executive or assistant, references. Write Advertiser, c/o Reiner, 267 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER or matron, middle-aged woman. New York or vicinity; references. Box 93, River Edge, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

BOATING, bathing, fishing, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken. Rates $12 per week. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

DIRIGO HOUSE Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.

Open June 10 through September

Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. 8½ miles from Portland.

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SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Vicinity Asbury—Country estate; free auto transportation to bathing; tennis; booklet; $14-$18. REdbank 392.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

A delightful old Colonial Inn; spacious grounds, broad verandas, outdoor sports, excellent food; moderate rates. MR. and MRS. WM. MacILROY, formerly of Asbury Park.

THE Garden on Lake Oscawana, Peekskill, N. Y., will be glad to accommodate you for a week-end or vacation; booklet on request.

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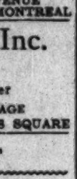

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Daily Features

All Nature

Shadbush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY American settlers learned many elementary botany lessons from the Indians. "What is the name of the little, slender, early flowering tree, whose white petals and dainty form grace nearly every stream bank and woodland border from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico?" they asked. The Indian pointed to the shad coming up the rivers in great numbers for the spring spawning season, and informed them that this was the "shadbush."

Those acquainted with other members of the genus *Amelanchier* in China, Japan, northern Africa, and southern Europe, labeled the tree "eastern service berry," though the only known service contributed by the dry red berries, was to the birds. Our western service berry is larger and jucier. "June berry," another popular name, is perhaps as good as any, for though the birds seem to discover them first, and devour them before we really realize they are ripe, June is the month to look for them.

Nearly all the year, the shadbush is a delight to look upon, especially for about one week in late April when the five-petaled white blossoms appear. We pick them, only to find that after a few short hours in water, all the petals have dropped. They would have lasted much longer in their natural habitat.

In June the red berries are a brilliant contrast to the green leaves, and in fall the leaves take on a clear yellow, some forms assuming a rich, soft red.

The alternate, oblong, tapering leaves unfold in spring shortly after the blossoms open. At first they are covered with a white tomentum or silvery fur, which disappears in midsummer. From then on they are smooth and yellow-green until autumn.

The shadbush is ordinarily a hardy shrub less than 20 feet tall, but it is classed as a tree. Occasionally some are found to be growing to nearly 40 or 60 feet, though the latter figure is unusual and constitutes the maximum recorded height. As a park tree it is increasing in favor, especially in New England. The wood is sometimes used for tool handles.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

123.

London has more people than any city in the world. New York has more than any American city, more in fact than any city in the world except London. Being compared so often, it is only fair to say that it is understood that the comparison is between Greater London and Great New York for the City of London proper only has a comparatively small population

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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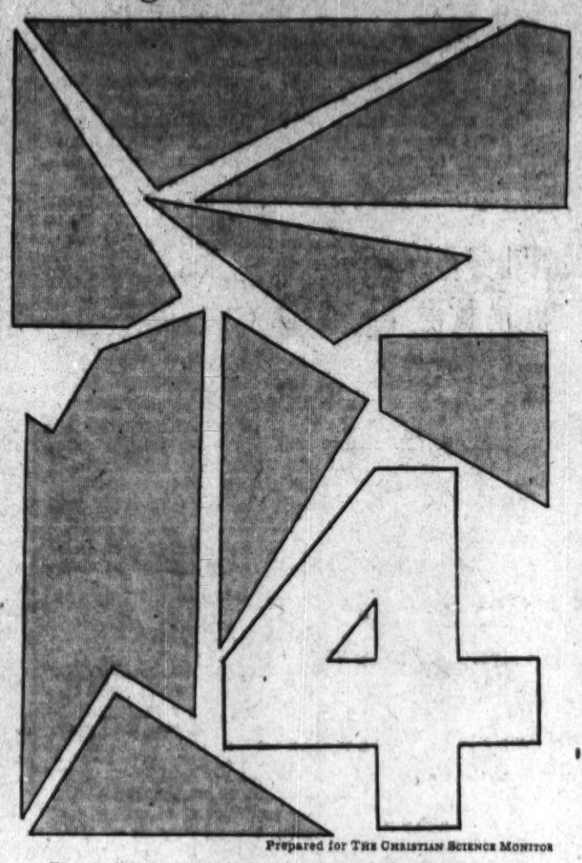
The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THEY that love beyond the world cannot be separated by it.—WILLIAM PENN.

Figure Puzzle No. 4



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "4" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 4." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Elephants Never Forget

Dr. Walter Adams, astronomer of Mount Wilson Observatory, speaking of the attitude of some war debtors, told a story of gratitude:

"A hunter in the jungle came across an elephant limping. He examined its feet, and in one there was a large thorn. This he removed.

"Years passed and the hunter was in a cheap seat at a circus. A turn was given by a troup of performing elephants. One of these elephants reached in its trunk, encircled his waist, and lifted him from his cheap seat and set him down in a seat in a private box."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Everybody's Weekly

What is wrong with this picture?

Milady Writes About Wedding

"Yesterday I attended a very chic wedding. The bride looked perfectly marvelous in white chiffon, edged with ermine. There were 24 bridesmaids in green georgette and yellow picture hats.

"The bride's mother looked charming in gray satin with matching shoes.

"There was a fellow hanging around the edge of the crowd who was, I suppose, the bridegroom or something."—*Tit-Bits.*

Economy?

Wife: "I'm afraid I've only two courses for you tonight, George."

Husband: "That's quite all right. I'm all out for economy. And, of course, it saves you work."

Wife: "Thank you, George, I'll bring them in. Cheese, followed by fruit."—*Humorist.*

Child's Eye View

"So you haven't been scolded all day?" queried the fond father, taking Bobbie to his knee.

"No, father, I haven't, not once," answered the child. "You see, mother has been extra good today."

The Problem

Elizabeth, at the age of three, did very well in dressing herself, but one day had difficulty in buttoning a dress in the back. She finally said, "I can't do it; it's in the back and I'm in the front."—*Unidentified.*

Missed

"It's certainly too bad that Brown had to move away."

"Yes, he had the only good lawn roller in the neighborhood."

Two in One

Willie went with his father to see a young colt. He patted its head and seemed delighted with the animal in general until its owner cautioned him to be careful that the colt did not turn about and kick him.

Later, while telling mother about the colt, Willie said, "I liked him pretty well. He's very tame in front—but he's awful wild behind!"

The Proper Remark

Inspector: "Hold on, young lady, what have you to declare?"

Sweet Thing: "Oh, Mr. Inspector, I declare you're handsomer than any man I saw during my two months' stay in Europe."

Inspector (blushing): "Er, ah, hurry up, Madam, move along and give someone else a chance."—*Pathfinder.*

Months

"I hear your brother's workin' now, Sam."

"Yes."

"How long's he been workin'?"

"Three months."

"What's he doin'?"

"Six."—*Montreal Star.*

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Papering Shelves

As I was papering our kitchen drawers and shelves, it came to me that perhaps I could earn some pin money by papering other people's shelves. The idea worked, and I found people willing to pay at least 50 cents for having the shelves repapered. Miss Lola L.

Hairdressing

After my mother and I got permanent waves we were obliged to keep our hair "finger-waved" in order not to look frowsy. There was no beauty parlor within 12 miles, so I began practicing, first on myself, then on mother. By the time I became efficient my friends began asking me to wave their hair. Now I have several customers every week. Mrs. Josephine W.

Bird Houses

The boy who is handy with tools can keep himself busy during vacation time by making things for bird lovers. Houses for the feathered folk are always in demand, especially if there is an original trend. For example, I have found home-owners enthusiastic over the idea of miniature copies of their home, to be placed in the back yard. Gayly colored wooden birds perched on pointed wooden sticks, to be placed in the garden, are also popular. J. S. B.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Our Friends, the Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

THIS suburb has developed so rapidly and so completely that little park space has been reserved for the needs of the growing children. Consequently, problems of grave concern to parents, teachers, and officers arise when the children are continually prevented from letting off the pent-up steam of the schoolroom.

The police have handled a difficult situation with rare skill. At times, when the tension was so great that severity or rebuke might have provoked revenge on neighbors who called the police, the officers have treated the boys with a sympathetic understanding that has completely allayed resentment and inspired good conduct. They have conceded to the boys their right to play, but tactfully they have won the boys to concede the right of property owners to the beautiful lawns and flowers which make the neighborhood such a beautiful place. They direct the boys to other forms of amusement or to the city's playgrounds, however far away.

One group of boys, believing they were acting within their property rights, grounded a target in the muddy bottom of a last year's lily pond, and began to compete in rifle skill from one boy's long line of second-story windows. Again a neighbor's call brought police to the scene.

The moment was a critical one. The boy host felt keenly his right to play carefully in his own yard, and craved the right to use his newly acquired rifle.

The police handled the situation with such diplomacy that they completely changed the boy's point of view. They admired his target, praised his skill, and assured him that a good aim was an accomplishment, and that his skill should be developed. They then explained the dangers of shooting in a crowded city, and told him of target ranges where he might obtain membership. They gradually won the boy and his companions by the soundness of their counsel, by their care to praise rather than rebuke, and by the vision of the new goals and higher incentives they had inspired.

This is but one of a myriad of incidents which have won the parents of East Cleveland to esteem their fine corps of police. The play situation, of course, has not changed. Either the children must give up their play or parents must forgo evening comradeship and regular meal hours in order to permit play far from home. The results in character building, however, have been far-reaching. By genuine friendship and understanding, the police are allaying many problems that might arise from lack of playgrounds, and are, at the same time, developing a sense of social responsibility among the future citizens.

Caboose in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Benton Harbor, Mich.

IN THE freight yards here stands an idle caboose; that is, it is idle so far as travel is concerned, since it was taken from the Hartford-Benton Harbor run recently by order of division headquarters.

Some days ago, Mr. Roy Blodgett, a conductor, noticed a robin flying under the caboose of a freight train, and upon investigation found her nest, with two blue eggs in it, hidden in the under structure of the coach.

Through his efforts, the incoming freight from Grand Rapids brought another caboose for the regular run with an order to leave the robin's strange home sidetracked. The order read:

"Use extra caboose until robin is done with car."

A Word a Day

Ones (Subscriber)—The correspondent writes:

Is the word "ones" very good form? I have heard it frequently lately, and am wondering whether it is prefectly acceptable, or whether reconstruction or substitution would be preferred. For example:

(1) "Have you read any of Blank's books?" "Which ones?"

Would not "Which?" be sufficient for the reply? Let us compare, too, the following:

(2) These are the ones we prefer.
(3) We prefer these.
(4) These are the kind we prefer.

Also, could not "ones" be eliminated from:

(5) Which ones are you going to take?

"Ones" is often used redundantly. For example:

His ties are all expensive ones.
That magician's tricks are the best ones I have seen.
They have five cats and they are all large ones.

We believe that each of these three examples would be improved by the omission of "ones." We believe, further, that sentences can often by improved stylistically by reconstructing to avoid "ones"; note the crispness of the correspondent's (3) as compared with (2). There is, of course, a time and place for (4).

"Ones" is not necessary in (5).

We may be begging the question now, but we fail to see any justification for "Which ones?" in reply to the first question in (1). The answer is either "Yes" or "No," unless the author's name was misunderstood; in that event "Whose?" would be expected.

The Children's Corner

The Fifth Silver Star

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPELLING was hard for Donald. He wrote his words carefully at home, but at school he very often put "ie" instead of "ei" or forgot a silent letter.

The names of all the children in the class were on a big chart. Every day each child who had all the spelling words right went to Miss Allison's desk for a silver star. Then he pasted it on the chart, opposite his own name.

"If you have five silver stars this week," said Mother, "a star for every day, we'll drive out in the country on Saturday, and get a puppy for you."

"I'll try hard," promised Donald, "for I do want a puppy."

And he did try. On Monday he had every word right, and very proudly he put a silver star opposite his name.

On Tuesday he nearly made a mistake. But he looked carefully, and then changed an "i" and "e" around. He smiled as he pasted on his second silver star. It would be such fun to teach that puppy to run for a ball, and bring it back.

On Wednesday the spelling words were very hard. Donald wrote each one three times at home, to make sure that he wouldn't forget. And that day he earned his third star.

"I'll have to plan a dog house," Donald told Mother.

When Miss Allison gave out the words on Thursday Donald was wondering whether he would choose a white puppy with black spots or a white puppy with brown spots. Because he wasn't thinking about his work, he wrote "w-i-c-h" when Miss Allison said "which." His eraser flew as he rubbed out "wich" and wrote "which" instead.

"I'd better not choose the puppy until I earn him," he thought.

On Friday Miss Allison gave out any words that they had spelled on the other four days, and Donald studied all the words, carefully. If he had just one letter wrong, there would be no silver star, and no dog.

When he got to school, he went to the chart and counted his stars. One—two—three—four—for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and

"If I can only write carefully and remember!" he thought.

Thursday. Then he saw something shining on the floor. It was a silver star that someone had dropped.

"If I put that star in my row, I'll have five," thought Donald.

But somehow he couldn't put it on. Instead he took the star to his desk, and hid it in his crayon box.

"I'll come back early after lunch," he thought, "and put it on when no one is here."

The lessons didn't go well that morning. He lost his place in reading, and broke a new piece of chalk.

When he went back to school, he took the star out of his box. He knew now that he couldn't tell Mother that he had five stars on the chart when he had earned only four. He might miss a word and lose the puppy, but he knew what he would do about that star.

He didn't care to play in the school yard, so he wrote the spelling words that he had learned that week. As he worked, the queer feeling inside went away. When Miss Allison came in, Donald went straight to her desk.

"Here is a silver star that I found on the floor," he said.

Miss Allison smiled, for she knew how much Donald wanted to earn one more star.

"If I can only write carefully, and remember!" he thought, when spelling began.

One by one Miss Allison gave out the words, and Donald wrote them down, with "l" in "half" and "t" in listen." The children did number work while Miss Allison marked the papers. Donald could see her big blue pencil crossing mistakes. There might be one mistake on his. Then the puppy would be gone, but at least he had been honest.

First Miss Allison gave back the papers with mistakes, then she gave back the 100 papers. And last of all she said, "And 100 for Donald!" In a minute he had put on his last star, and counted his row—one, two, three, four, five!

"I earned my five stars!" he called, the minute he reached home. "Now I can have my puppy."

As they drove back with the fat little dog, Donald told Mother about finding the star and giving it back.

"After I had given back the star I was happy," he said. "I had tried hard all the week, and that's why I remembered the words, and really earned that fifth silver star."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The forest conservation corps—

in isolated points of Idaho, Washington, and Montana, will have their pay dropped to them from the air. An army plane will fly over the camps, dropping the money in stout canvas bags.

A "low-priced" home—

according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is one priced for not more than $7500; a "medium-priced" one is between $7500 and $15,000.

Reproductions—

of Bunker Hill Monument, sold to the tourist trade in Boston, Mass., were found to have been manufactured in Japan.

10 and 25 cents—

for grand opera is now proposed by the Hollywood Civic Grand Opera Association and the Los Angeles Playground Commission.

Brevities

Dayton Daily News: It has been estimated that it takes 89,760 dimes laid side by side to make a row a mile long, but a good many housekeepers will tell you that in these days they make one dime stretch farther than that.

Humorist: We read of a new metal alloy for which it is claimed that it will withstand extremes of temperature, that it can be bent, twisted, and stamped on, and yet is as durable as steel. Straphangers ought to be made of this.

Omaha Evening World-Herald: At present prices, wheat doesn't need to be hiding under any bushels.

Chicago Daily News: June weddings should help to reduce the rice surplus.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The President's Appeal

VICTORY is to be had by pulling together. This, essentially, is the import of President Roosevelt's message to the United States on economic recovery.

For a long time it has been reasonably clear that America could pull itself out of depression and into at least a fair amount of business activity at any time if ways could only be found to start all the machinery at once. Many were ready to start if only they knew others would start. Hundreds of employers were willing to restore employment and wages if they could be sure that other industries would similarly enlarge their pay rolls. Millions of workers would spend more freely the wages in hand when they could feel sure next week's wages would meet next week's need.

How to replenish individual buying power has been the concern of relief measures, as the President explained, from monetary policies and agricultural adjustment down to the industrial codes of the national recovery administration.

These codes, and particularly the blanket code now advanced, represent a plan whereby employers can go forward to establish needed standards of wages and hours with the knowledge that large bodies of other industries—to whose workers they must sell their product—will be similarly going forward. The codes represent, moreover, an assurance that the relative level of competitive costs within an industry will advance uniformly.

It is greatly to be hoped that business in general in the United States will be sufficiently farsighted to give voluntary and wholehearted coöperation to the plan the President urges. For its success and the success of the nation in its struggle for normality will depend largely on the willingness and sincerity of the response.

Public opinion and good will may be expected to support strongly those companies and business houses which promptly display the patriotic symbol announced by the President to proclaim, "We do our part." This should be enough to make compliance worth while. The Administration has sterner measures at its disposal under the Recovery Act if they should be needed, and certainly employers who loyally fall in line should be protected against any sniping from the rear by sweatshop operators.

The essence of genuine recovery plans is that prosperity will come on a sound basis when men generally, whether employers, employees, farmers, storekeepers, investors or consumers, are willing, even glad, to give full value for what they receive. Narrow, mean grasping after selfish advantage must be renounced. Human considerations must be put ahead of certain inhuman so-called economic laws.

In the deeper analysis the important thing about the recovery program for better wages and hours in industry—and the reason why it can be expected to succeed—is not because it squares with any particular economic theory or because it offers any particular mechanics of money flow, but because it embodies and expresses a higher degree of economic justice between worker and capitalist and between competing producers than has prevailed amid the unsoftened rapacities of *laissez-faire*.

It is fairly evident that the blanket code now urged is not to take the place of individual codes more specifically worked out for separate industries. It is rather to fill the gap and keep industrial order while these are being formulated. Surely the standards of 30 or 40 cents an hour with a 35-hour week for mechanical workers and of $12 or $15 per 40-hour week for white-collar workers are not unreasonable. The need for a code of such breadth is illustrated by the fact that there are something more than 10,000 trade associations to deal with and that even the twenty largest manufacturing industries, many of which are really groups of industries, employ only 57 per cent of the wage earners in manufacturing.

Both the signing of the blanket code and the formulation of codes by trade groups should go forward rapidly and steadily until industrial self-government is achieved.

Real-Estating Antarctica

NOW that the nations are staking out claims in Antarctica, as the south polar continent is called, the area needs only a few smart real estate promoters to start a rather extensive development. Having been able to arouse public interest in house lots elsewhere that lie four feet below high tide, the skillful propagandist should have no difficulty in pointing out the exclusive features of Antarctican property.

There are said to be no violent changes in temperature such as are experienced in New England or the Texas panhandle. Cool nights for long periods of time and with little or no fluctuations in the temperature may be truthfully promised. And the great advances made in the transportation of heat and power undoubtedly would justify a modern Munchausen in promising prospective Antarctic squatters plenty of heat through the medium of pipe lines "about to be laid" from Australia, Africa and South America.

No locality, save that at the north pole, is so thoroughly refrigerated. Free refrigeration should be an attractive selling point. And the present absence of any settlement enables a promise of liberal treatment in the matter of restrictions. A real estate agent could safely guarantee against any undue invasion of motion picture houses, corner grocery stores and other demoralizing influences in strictly residential districts.

Enterprising promoters, ambitious to make the proposition especially attractive, might find it valuable to get out a little booklet not only listing the reasons why one should "own his own home" in Antarctica, but also displaying photographs of "The Aurora Australis From the Balcony of the Chamber of Commerce," "A Penguin Choir on a Quiet Sunday Morning," "Ice Carnival of Seals and Walrus," "Skiing Around the South Pole" and "Pastoral Scenes Among the Icebergs."

And the nights of six months in length should make an especially strong appeal to the great army of alarm clock followers.

At any rate, if there is a group of promoters waiting around to see where the next real estate boom is going to break out—promoters of the type who suit the facts to their own speculative ends—there is no place the rest of the world would rather have them be than in Antarctica.

"We Do Our Part"

WE BELIEVE Monitor readers everywhere will be glad to learn, from the announcement on the first page, that their newspaper is in the van of the Roosevelt recovery army. The action of The Christian Science Publishing Society in offering full coöperation to the President even before his radio appeal implemented for the Monitor and the Publishing Society a policy consistently advocated in these columns. We are happy to "do our part" in action as well as words.

For many months humanity has been engaged in a war against depression, fighting for the most part a disorganized, defensive battle, without plan, except to stand, hoping that the economic storm would wear itself out. At last the United States has been able to rally under a new leader for a concerted counter-offensive with a definite objective. That objective is an increase in employment and in buying power. Heartening progress toward it has already been made. The whole world has a new hope. But if the war is to be won a far more united and unselfish effort is required.

Certain industries may feel that peculiarities of their business makes application of the President's blanket code impracticable. Newspapers may be tempted to regard themselves as a group apart, as especially exempt from government control under the freedom of speech guarantee in the Constitution. But the right to freedom of speech is not a right to hamper reëmployment. It confers no exemption from the duty to join in a national recovery effort which must be united to succeed.

The response already made to the President's appeal confirms the Monitor's confidence that the recovery army will soon be all van.

Desta Demtu Sees a City

WHEN Ras Desta Demtu—who is the husband of the Princess Tanagnawork, who is the eldest daughter of Emperor Haile Selassie I, who is "Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Elect of God and Light of the World"—arrived the other day in New York, one reporter said that if the Prince was surprised at the tall buildings his face did not show it. One hesitates to accuse the gentleman of the press of naïveté, and yet—

From her mountain fastness independent Ethiopia witnessed the declining glory of ancient Egypt. On her horizon the bright comet of Alexander's conquests glowed as briefly as the fitful spark of a firefly. The "grandeur that was Rome" climbed to its pinnacle and trailed into obscurity, paralleling only a chapter of Ethiopian history. The Phœnicians crept out of the Mediterranean and discovered tin mines on a savage island in the uncharted seas beyond; even then Ethiopian history was old. If the Prince was surprised at Manhattan, says the reporter, his face did not show it!

What this representative of a land that has seen so much may have been thinking as he gazed upon America's upstart Babylon we can only hazard. Perhaps modernity en masse turned his thought toward antiquity. Perhaps he dreamed of a queen who went down from Ethiopia at the head of her caravan, with her camels and elephants decked in royal purple and gold, bearing their gifts of precious stones, of myrrh and frankincense, sandalwood and ivory, to view the wonders of Solomon's court.

Perhaps this Prince was thinking of that most glamorous of all legendary figures, Prester John, whose elusive kingdom in some unsearchable continent stirred the imaginations of men for centuries and sent innumerable travelers upon the road that might lead to his territory; Prester John, the bare mention of whose name made sultan and emperor stir uneasily on their exalted seats; who inhabited far-away Ind, Cathay and Cambulac until the legend came to rest in Ethiopia, the land of legends.

Or perhaps the Prince was thinking of that far day when Ethiopia defended its Christian faith against encircling savagery and ignorance while Europe still groped in the dense night of paganism.

One guess is as good as another. The Prince may have been thinking of none of these things. He may have been genuinely enthralled by the sights of Baghdad-on-the-Subway. But, of all the guests that America has ever welcomed to her shores none have been better fortified by maturity of background against astonishment than this Abyssinian Prince. His father-in-law's imposing title, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah" and all the rest—all has a deep and real meaning, rooted in historical fact and colorful legend.

Mollison Migration

THE Mollisons are on the ground again, for the time being. The mishap which deposited them in a Connecticut swamp sixty miles short of their New York City goal is the kind of experience an aviator would call just a part of the day's work.

A certain amount of guesswork entered into the Mollisons' flying for thirty-nine hours on a thirty-five-hour fuel supply. But it was only the same sort of guessing that has played a part in many a splendid hazard for achievement's sake. And it was not the sort that would risk too much, as Captain Mollison's decision to refuel at Bridgeport airport showed. This decision, prompted, no doubt, by consideration for the safety of persons under their line of flight as well as for themselves, does not detract from the Mollisons' accomplishment—3190 miles of nonstop flying from Pendine, Wales.

The daring necessary to such ventures, and even the mishaps that have punctuated the record of aeronautical adventuring, should not cast doubt on the safety of air travel or on the future of transoceanic flight. This pioneering, of which the Mollison passage is a courageous and cool-headed example, involves an attitude very different from that of the managers and pilots of commercial air lines. "Safety First," and "Do and Dare," are sentiments not quite compatible. But both have their place in aviation today.

The Years of Earth

GEOLOGISTS in convention in Washington have reached virtual agreement that the age of the earth is approximately 2,000,000,000 years. There may, of course, be a difference of 100,000,000 years or so one way or the other, but that does not matter a great deal so long as it is added or subtracted at the other end of the scale and not at this end. But the more recent estimates, according to Prof. A. C. Lane of Tufts College, have been checked against one another by computations based on forty different methods, and all these give results reasonably within a common range.

Dr. Lane was a member of the committee formed by the National Research Council to study this subject, and his conclusions follow the lines of the committee's findings reported two years ago. Natural scientists from time to time have made various estimates as to the existence span of the physical earth. Thomas H. Huxley and Lord Kelvin each placed it at not more than 100,000,000 years. Geologists have multiplied this figure many times in their theories. The most modern estimates are based on the time required for the radioactive metal uranium, contained in the oldest known rocks, to break down into lead and helium.

Some give the earth even a longer history than the 1,852,000,000 or 2,000,000,000 years arrived at by the Research Council committee. Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Yale astronomer, and members of the physics department of the University of Toronto adhere to a calculation of 3,000,000,000 years, and Dr. Albert Einstein recently ventured a figure of 10,000,000,000.

Whatever the ultimate finding on the subject, the decision will be of less significance to mankind than is the quest for it. Practically speaking, it is of little consequence whether the earth underfoot has been in its present form 100,000,000 or 3,000,000,000 years. But it is of some consequence that men should have exercised the faculty of reason—of selection and deduction—with such persistence and discernment as to throw some light of logic on a question apparently so obscure.

The fact of this thinking is more important than the objects thought about. It is evidence of the existence of another realm, of an altogether different and much more vital force in the affairs of men, than the inert masses or mindless energies with which physical research deals.

The average person may care little how old the earth is or what it is. He merely accepts it; it is here. Similarly, for the most part, he accepts his own existence. If he should ever stop to question this, he has—more conclusive than any evidence of the outward world around him—the logic of Descartes, "I think; therefore I am."

The processes of reason have told men something of the nature of the material world with which they deal, but the elements of that material world have told them nothing as to the nature of reason. All efforts to trace intelligence through or from cells, atoms and electrons have ended in baffiement; because, one may venture, intelligence comes from a higher source than these. If so, its history and origin are entirely separate from any chronology of the material earth.

Indeed, reason is oft aware of the promptings of inspiration, and inspiration continually speaks of eternity. In mathematics, an hour, an æon or 2,000,000,000 years are all the same as compared to infinity.

Editorial Notes

It is a good sign of the return of better conditions also when some business ventures are compelled to quit, as in the case of the Unemployment Bartercraft Association of Pittsburgh. After five months of successful service, it was recently compelled to close. Because so many of its members had found regular employment its usefulness was ended.

Around the world in seven days, eighteen hours and forty-five minutes! So that's what Post haste means.

Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

A GROUP of foreigners here were recently discussing the vast and controversial subject of Russian living conditions. Something of a cleavage of viewpoint developed between those members of the gathering who had lived in Moscow steadily and those who were revisiting the Soviet capital after an absence of a year or more. The revisitors were more optimistic than the permanent residents.

"The external appearance of the city has certainly improved. Anyone can see how many new buildings have been put up, how many of the old cobblestone streets have been covered with asphalt paving. There are some really attractive shop windows now: certainly a novelty in Moscow. And people are surely better dressed at the opera and in other public places than they were a few years ago."

So ran the arguments of the optimists. The permanent residents, with one or two exceptions, were more skeptical.

"Look at the difference in food supply between 1926 and 1927 and the present time," ran their counter-argument. "Remember that rationing was unknown until 1928. Now you can see empty shop windows, struggling queues of people before the booths where bread is sold at the 'commercial' price of four rubles (nominally $2) a pound. Make as liberal an allowance as you like for the meals that some people get in factory and office restaurants, and you can't mistake the fact that a good many people, especially of those classes which are not employed in a state plant or institution, are definitely undernourished in Moscow today. And Moscow is a land of milk and honey compared with smaller towns in the provinces. Moreover, while the new building has improved the appearance of the city, it hasn't benefited the man in the street very much. Population has been growing at least as fast as new houses are built. The average Muscovite still lives in cramped quarters, rides to and from his work on a chronically overcrowded street car, subsists on pretty short commons. And if you look more closely at the well-stocked shop windows you will usually see the little sign *TORGSIN*, which means that only customers with gold or foreign currency need apply. This certainly shuts out the great majority of the Russians of all classes."

This sort of argument could proceed endlessly. Of course, it is quite natural that the foreigner who revisits Moscow should be more struck than the permanent resident by the amount of new building which has gone on gradually, just as the "old inhabitant" is more apt to notice the everyday hardships of existence.

* * *

Soviet eyes are fixed on the Far East when questions of foreign policy come up for consideration. There is a general impression here that Japan is playing for very big stakes on the Asiatic mainland and that the Soviet Union is more directly affected by the Nipponese forward movement in Manchuria and North China than any other country except China itself.

The Soviet offer to sell its share of the Chinese Eastern Railway is an effort to retreat with dignity and a little cash from a situation that was rapidly becoming untenable, because of repeated disputes between the Manchoukuo officials and their potent Japanese advisers on one side and the Soviet officials responsible for the operation of the railroad on the other. It was impossible to foresee when such a dispute might assume a very serious character; and, as the Soviet Government has not the slightest desire to fight for the Chinese Eastern Railway, the course of wisdom seemed to be to dispose of it, regardless of the protests which the Nanking Government has been voicing in this connection.

The conciliatory Soviet attitude on this question is not dictated by pacifism, which has no place, or only a contemptuous place, in the Communist's vocabulary, nor yet by any feeling of permanent inferiority to Japan. It is rather based on the realistic consideration that time is likely to alter the balance of power in the Far East in favor of the Soviets. As Siberia becomes industrialized and equipped with metallurgical plants with war-like potentialities, as the process of colonization thickens the population in the vast spaces of eastern Siberia the strategic position of a Soviet army on the eastern frontier automatically becomes stronger.

The Soviet objective in the Far East today is limited to preserving the integrity of its territory. Communists profess confidence that the defensive measures which have been taken since the latter part of 1931 have borne substantial results and that an invader would find more than one unpleasant surprise in the Maritime Province, which, with the port of Vladivostok, represents Russia's access to the Pacific.

* * *

Incidentally I note a substantial accession of something very much in the nature of national pride in the Soviet Union. It finds expression in a multitude of ways. There is the constant organized glorification of this or that success in industry or agriculture or invention. There is the readiness to accept a substantial commercial loss rather than yield to the pressure of the British embargo and release the two British engineers who received prison sentences in the recent sabotage trial. There is the robustly boastful speech which Mr. A. Kirshon, one of the younger generation of Communist writers, pronounced before an audience of foreigners who attended Moscow's Theater Festival. Mr. Kirshon triumphantly cited the prospective 40,000 tractors from the new Cheliabinsk plant and the length of a new canal which was built largely with forced labor under the direction of the Gay-Pay-Oo as proofs that Russia was not only far removed from Asia, but rapidly eclipsing Europe. There are the general expressions of indignation that the recent four power pact should have omitted the Soviet Union as a major European power.

This growing national self-assurance is a very natural development in the Soviet Union. When the Bolshevik Revolution first occurred the official Bolshevik viewpoint was that it was the herald and precursor of an imminent world, or at least European, revolution. As this prospect has been fading away there is a tendency to seek compensation in exalting the domestic achievements of the Soviet Union; and this is relatively easy, in view of the Soviet Government's command of an unsurpassed apparatus of propaganda and the very great isolation of the population, especially of the younger generation, from first-hand knowledge of other countries. It would not be the least among many Soviet paradoxes if what began as an international revolution ended in the systematic infusion into the Russian masses of a much more intense form of patriotism than they possessed in pre-war times.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

No Liquor Compromise

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me the recent inquiry on your editorial page, "What Are You Going to Do About It?" was quite pertinent to the present situation, with special reference to the liquor question. You mentioned the Crusaders, a wet organization, as having asked the coöperation of dry leaders in preventing the return of evils which existed before prohibition.

It strikes me as peculiar, to say the least, that an organization like the Crusaders which has been one of the leaders in the fight against the Eighteenth Amendment and which amendment if repealed is likely to restore the very evils complained of, inherent in the liquor traffic, should seek the coöperation of dry leaders. They are as far apart as the north and south poles, with no possible chance of bridging the wide gulf separating them.

There is only one way to settle this vitally important issue and that is to settle it right. There should be no compromise with evil. It looks now as though the battle against the liquor traffic and all its degrading influences will have to be fought over again—this time to a finish. With the ultimate triumph of this righteous cause, I can see but one outcome of the fight against liquor. In my judgment it cannot be done by government control or regulation, but it must be done by prohibition.

Even the men and women who drink alcoholic beverages—not all but many of them—readily recognize the great dangers arising from the liquor habit, as well as the menace to the community, the state and the nation growing out of the powerful influence exerted in public affairs by those engaged in the booze traffic.

If the liquor evils return in full for (they are partly here right now) they will be the same old evils easily recognizable in drinking intoxicants. Then thousands—yes, millions—of men and women who voted wet during the hysteria of this so-called business depression will regret their action and at the first opportunity vote to prohibit this curse of the human race—the liquor traffic.

Red Bluff, California. HUGH HEATH.

"A Waterway After 100 Years"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "A Waterway After 100 Years" very much appeals to the great Southwest, its waterways and ports. The Chicago-New Orleans waterway will be much used in diffusing the products of the fast developing and broad Southwest as well as receiving products of the Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and St. Paul areas for distribution via intracoastal canals connecting at New Orleans through ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur, Houston, Galveston, and Corpus Christi, serving San Antonio areas.

The residents of Sabine Pass, as far back as 1825, visioned a great shipping and industrial district here, which last year was 25,000,000 tons and has taken rank over the New York district as the world's oil refining center and the ports of Texas last year exceeded the business of ports of New York. HARVEY W. GILBERT.

Beaumont, Texas.

Charming Food in Ronda

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read the article by B. Y. in the Monitor about the town of Ronda, in Spain, having spent some time there with my baby son a few years ago. We stayed at a small inn, or fonda, whose genial host and hostess might have stepped from the pages of a book. There seemed to be an unwritten law that each meal should commence with an egg-dish, and the smiling "Muchacho," who took the orders, would stand politely behind each chair asking "Huevos, frito o tortilla?" He would then disappear with amazing rapidity down the stone stairway, to return soon after with dishes of steaming golden food. Long slender fingers of fried potatoes accompanied each choice of egg dish. The tortilla would be followed by a bowl of saffron-tinted rice, colorfully decorated with narrow strips of scarlet pimiento. Everything seemed to catch the gold of the sunshine and reflect it up onto the low ceilings.

There is one point in the article referred to which I would like to mention. The writer speaks of the goatherd who returned "the brimming jug for a few pesetas." When I was in Spain, the peseta was valued at ten pence, twenty-five being equal in value to the English pound. Have the values changed? because a jug of goat's milk seems very expensive if it costs "a few pesetas" and if they retain their value of 10 pence each.

London (MRS.) ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

A Pool of Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News that the famous Lone Tree Crater at Spanbroekmolen is to be preserved by Toc H as a pool of peace is of particular significance, for it marks the culmination of three years' negotiation with the Belgian authorities brought to fruition by Lord Wakefield's purchase of the land in which the crater lies. An Anglo-Belgian committee, including the Burgomasters of Poperinghe and Ypres, are intrusted with the preservation of this memorial. Today the reed-fringed banks of the pool, surrounded by tumbled mounds of earth, with here and there a few traces of rusty wire, recall but faintly that cataclysmic upheaval which in the early morning hours of June 7, 1917, sent tons of earth and a line of trenches hurtling skyward and left a yawning crater 300 feet wide and forty feet deep.

Time and nature have combined to erase the harshness of these scars, sheep now browse contentedly beside the placid waters of the pool and soft breezes from the Flanders plain stir the rushes on its banks. To this spot men will come to ponder; no monolith will greet their eyes, no suggestion of that fratricidal strife will be outwardly apparent; and perchance amid the hush of approaching twilight they may glimpse a glory of golden ripples mirrored in the pool as the sun sinks behind the low rise of Kemmel Hill and in nature's silent communion realize that the wrath of men has become a praise to God. CHARLES W. E. MORRIS.

West Roxbury, Mass.

Motion Pictures' Influence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting upon the recent prominent article in The Christian Science Monitor, under the heading "Complacency to Crime Costs Public $13,000,000" et cetera, among the numerous factors that are cited as responsible for crime in the book by Dr. Clayton J. Ettinger, referred to by Dr. Copeland as deserving wide reading, it is rather amazing to discover that such a well-informed student as Dr. Ettinger has apparently entirely ignored the potentially suggestive influence of moving pictures.

Perhaps if Dr. Ettinger had actually read that thought-provoking book, "Our Movie Made Children," by Henry James Forman, extensively reviewed recently in the Monitor, he might have been inclined to include the moving pictures as one of the really major contributing causes of criminal activity in the United States.

When will criminologists recognize the tremendous factor of deleterious suggestion involved in the unmitigated delineation of sugar-coated evil, alluringly presented by at least 75 per cent of the reprehensible and meretricious present-day movies?

A sensibility benumbed public, complacent to an increasingly obnoxious rehearsal of crime and sex films, is not apt to be inordinately squeamish to comparatively tame happenings in the outside world. Radically clean up the movies, and there will be proportionately a surprising reduction in crime. JAMES W. LEE.

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